

OKLAHOMA

Jennie R. Whittet, Freedman.
James Travis Watson, Wetumka.

PENNSYLVANIA

Margaret A. Helfrich, Bruin.
George E. Diehl, Chambersburg.
Loy W. Oligher, Clymer.
Mary E. Honsberger, Eagleville.
Norman B. Gregory, East Stroudsburg.
Earl M. Rynier, Gordonville.
Albert A. Schutte, Harborcreek.
Mabelle G. Green, Mountainhome.
Frank G. Christopher, Smithton.
Mark B. Rickabaugh, Wayne.
Nancy L. Hawthorne, West Bridgewater.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. Cox].

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, who sendest us the mercy of dawn and dusk, we pray Thee to make us godly for man's sake and manly for our country's sake. In the great court of life, enable us to take our essential place; keep us free from the clatter of the world and lift us into the open presence of the Son of God.

We would praise Thee most devoutly for the flag of our country. As it sweeps the fields of our Constitution, our ideals, our achievements, and our destiny, it symbolizes much that is good and great in the being of man. In its glorious folds are gathered up the eternal rights of the individual which cannot be computed nor extinguished. Wherever they are desecrated may it wave in power, prestige, and in defiance as the hands and hearts of a free people are clasped in unyielding unity, pledging undying fealty to those principles to which our democracy is dedicated. Here in our Nation's Capitol may a holy God inspire in us a bitter loathing for things superficial, selfish, and evil. We pray that Thy gracious care and strength may encircle and preserve the valiant ruler sojourning in our midst. Blessed Lord, comfort his people who are being so wantonly and cruelly persecuted and yet are so valorous in the defense of their historic homeland. In the name of our Saviour, the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, and also to extend my own remarks in the Record, and to include a column of Walter Lippmann's.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis]? There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1

minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Faddis]? There was no objection.

[Mr. Faddis addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin]? There was no objection.

[Mr. Rankin of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Springer]? There was no objection.

[Mr. Springer addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a petition from the Escanaba (Mich.) Kiwanis Club on the subject We, the People, Want the Government To Wake Up.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? There was no objection.

GASOLINE RATIONING

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a telegram received this morning.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the people of the great Middle West, particularly the people of Michigan, and more especially of upper Michigan, in the tourist and resort country, are very much cheered by the announcement of yesterday that the President is going to suspend gasoline rationing in the Midwestern area until he has been convinced by an actual collection of the scrap rubber now in the country that there now is a very definite shortage of rubber, sufficient, at least, to demand the rationing of gasoline.

The resort industry of northern Michigan is the second largest industry in Michigan. Normally it annually brings into our State about \$400,000,000. It is our bread and butter in northern Michigan. If we have gasoline rationing in the Middle West all of us up there will witness the complete economic strangulation of one of the largest sections of the country.

The resort industry wants an opportunity to cooperate in the collection of this scrap rubber. This is shown by the

following telegram which I received this morning:

MARQUETTE, MICH., June 10, 1942.

Congressman FRED BRADLEY,
Washington, D. C.:

Recent news that if the President can be shown there is sufficient scrap rubber in the country, plans for gas rationing will be deferred. Satisfactory to us. You may assure the proper department that the tourist associations of Michigan will do everything possible to aid in a campaign to salvage rubber.

GEORGE E. BISHOP,

United States Development Bureau.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter and a telegram from a constituent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

GASOLINE RATIONING

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, if my memory serves correctly, one of the outstanding slogans enunciated at the beginning of our present system of government was that it provided for equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

I do not profess to know a great deal about the gasoline business because I do not come from a section of the country where gasoline and oil are obtained, but I am convinced that if the defense requirements of this country are such as to necessitate the rationing of gasoline in order to conserve it for defense purposes the rationing should apply to every person in the United States. That is, it should apply to every section of the country alike. Of course, persons engaged or employed in different activities may require a different amount in the process of rationing, but I cannot conceive why a person in one State should be called upon to conserve gasoline for defense purposes while another person in another State is allowed an unlimited supply. If the defense needs are such as to require rationing, then the policy adopted should apply to all persons throughout the country, otherwise it will be an unwarranted discrimination and will be equivalent to making special concessions to some, and I have asked for this 1 minute to express my strong conviction against the establishment of such a policy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered under the auspices of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League, together with the remarks of the chairman, Prof. James H. Sheldon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the capital-gains tax, and further to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Maj. Bill O'Dwyer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Hartford Times.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES, AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that so many States, cities, and political subdivisions are losing their sources of revenue, I believe the House Committee on Ways and Means, which is now considering a tax bill, should seriously consider taking over those obligations under some fair and equitable formula. They amount to about \$14,500,000,000. The amount is large, but small compared to the national debt. They involve 197,000 different taxing units. No. 1 is the Federal Government, and then there are the 48 States, with 3,070 counties, and the rest are political subdivisions, school districts, levee districts, and so forth. I would not have these obligations taken over except under some fair and equitable rule, but some consideration should be given to the problem in view of the fact that most of their sources of revenue are now being destroyed. I just wish to invite the attention of the committee to the problem and ask for consideration.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HEFFERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article entitled "Congress and the War," written by John A. Heffernan, which appeared in the Brooklyn Eagle on June 2, 1942.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from Mr. John Reno, engineer, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a report on the Work Projects Administration program in Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAPOZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article appearing on June 4, 1942, in the New York Sun, written by George Sokolsky.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GAS RATIONING

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WICKERSHAM addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two topics and in one to include an article from the June issue of Asia and in the other to include an article from the Minnesota Union Advocate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests.

First, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a treatise on the monetary policy of this country, adopted under the Constitution; and, second, that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD

on the subject of profits made under the Government's silver policy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

GAS RATIONING

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] says that, because there is rationing of gasoline on the east coast, it ought to be made Nation-wide. I just want to make this simple observation. We do not have snow and ice and blizzards in southern California, but you do have them in Washington, D. C., and therefore, under his reasoning we ought to be forced to have snow and ice and blizzards in California because there are snow and ice and blizzards in Washington, D. C.

I am happy to observe that the proposed Nation-wide gasoline proposal has been shelved, pending an investigation of the scrap-rubber situation.

Once the scrap-rubber problem is solved, gas rationing, excepting in those areas where transportation is a problem, will be forgotten as one of the bad dreams of a little group of bureaucrats who would solve all our problems by statistical formula without regard for the fact that human beings object to being treated as guinea pigs.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two respects—in one to include an address by Manuel Giron-Cerna, delivered at Lyons, Kans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial tribute to King George II, of Greece, whom we welcome in the Capital at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement on dry milk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway and to include a letter from the President of the United States, as well as some correspondence on the Great Lakes-Tidewater Association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include some correspondence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7164) to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to extend the relief and benefits provided therein to certain persons, to include certain additional proceedings and transactions therein, to provide further relief for persons in military service, to change certain insurance provisions thereof, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that there is nothing controversial in this measure and that it can be passed in a few minutes.

Mr. MAY. That is my understanding.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this is the bill the gentleman from Kentucky spoke to me about the other day. It is a unanimous report from his committee, and the gentleman from Kentucky has conferred with the minority members of his committee, and they are agreeable to the request. Has the gentleman conferred with our minority leader, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is the first I have heard of it.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the reason I asked the question. I know the gentleman from Kentucky has conferred with the assistant of the gentleman from Massachusetts in his absence.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] that I think he has forgotten the fact that I spoke to him about this matter in the Well of the House yesterday morning and discussed the measure one day last week with the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS]. It is a bill relating to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act and carries amendments that the House committee has been studying for many months. It was agreed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] that it should be taken up today, and we went to the floor leader, and he agreed to it.

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. What is the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MAY. It is for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 7164.

Mr. HARNES. Can the gentleman tell me about how much time will be consumed in its consideration?

Mr. MAY. It is my understanding that if the unanimous consent is granted, it would pass without debate. I would be willing to make a statement if that is requested on the bill.

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, while I want this bill to come up as soon as possible, and would like to see it considered today, it is too highly complicated to pass by unanimous consent. I believe we should have at least 1 hour for debate, so that the bill could be fully explained.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNES. Yes.

Mr. MAY. I would like to make an explanation for a moment or two of how this bill came to the House. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 was passed and the country operated under it for about 15 months. There have been hundreds of thousands of soldiers taken into the service under the provisions of the Selective Service Act since this act went into effect. Certain matters arose relating to the right of action of a landlord against a tenant, or of the holder of a note against the payee and the endorser. There are many complicated technical matters in it, but in order to avoid any difficulty in those matters, I appointed a special committee of three members of the House Military Affairs Committee, consisting of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], and directed them to make a careful and considered study of the whole subject. They did that for several weeks. I understand that they called into conference experts, lawyers, representatives of the Veterans' Administration, of the War and Navy Departments, of the American Bankers Association, and every activity and every branch of the service.

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. Just one moment. They had those hearings, and brought back to the whole committee this bill, with the recommendation that it be agreed to. Then, in order to be sure that everybody was heard, and that no mistakes were made, I set it down for further hearings and the whole committee conducted extensive hearings, and after those hearings the bill was unanimously reported by the House committee with the recommendation that it pass. It is a complicated matter, but I doubt that debate would add anything to the perfection of the measure.

Mr. HARNES. I decline to yield any further. Unless we can have at least an hour's debate, I shall be obliged to object to the consideration of the bill. It is most complicated and far reaching in its effect upon the business of the country. I am in favor of the bill and want it enacted as soon as possible but it is too important and too complicated to be passed without debate.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. One moment. I have no objection to an hour's debate, but I do

not want to run ahead of the present bill, the matter of the W. P. A. If it is agreeable, Mr. Speaker, I shall ask now that the bill be in order to come up immediately after the completion of the bill under consideration, respecting the W. P. A., and that there be general debate of 1 hour on the measure, to be controlled by myself as chairman of the committee and by the gentleman from Indiana, representing the minority.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. I have no objection, but I feel that on a request of that kind, the minority members of the committee being agreeable, and the leadership on both sides agreeable, that at least the chairman and the ranking member of the Committee on Rules should be consulted, if only as a matter of courtesy. I suggest to my friend from Kentucky, that before he submit the unanimous-consent request, which can be done later in the day, he consult with the chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the ranking member, because it is only fair and proper that that should be done.

My views on this are known, because I expressed that a few days ago, so that it does not constitute any element of surprise, as far as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] is concerned.

Mr. HARNES. I sincerely hope the bill can be considered and debated today. It is vitally important to the men in the service, as well as to their dependents, and should not be delayed any longer than necessary.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman understands my position, does he not?

Mr. HARNES. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am anxious for it to come up, but on the other hand I think before any action is taken which, as far as this bill is concerned, takes jurisdiction away from the Rules Committee, the members of the Rules Committee, or at least the chairman and the ranking minority member should be consulted. That can be done very easily.

Mr. HARNES. Yes.

Mr. THOMASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNES. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. I always try to go along with my chairman, and I am very anxious to see this bill come up for consideration just as soon as possible, because it does mean much to the men of the service. However, I think in the interest of orderly procedure and fair and full consideration the membership ought to know that it is not only complicated, but it affects the entire contract life of the country. Notes, mortgages, real-estate transactions, bank transactions are all affected. It does seem to me that some agreement should be reached by which there could be a reasonable amount of debate and the bill carefully read for amendment.

Mr. MAY. Let me say I do not care whether it comes up today or not, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. THOMASON. Well, I do.

Mr. MAY. If there is going to be objection to it, all right, but I have made a

reasonable request that unanimous consent be given that it be in order to take this bill up after the completion of the W. P. A. appropriation bill now pending, and that 1 hour be allowed for general debate, the time to be divided and controlled by the ranking member on the minority side and the chairman of the committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the Chair understand that the gentleman from Kentucky is pressing his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MAY. I am asking unanimous consent that consideration of the bill may follow the pending appropriation bill and that it be understood there be 1 hour of general debate, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], who stands in the place of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman temporarily withdraw his unanimous-consent request, to follow out the suggestion of the majority leader?

Mr. MAY. I will be glad to withdraw it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I think the position of the majority leader is absolutely correct. I think it would be well to withdraw the request at this time.

Mr. MAY. I will be glad to withdraw the request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including a letter jointly addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture by the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives, relative to the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Secretary by section 3 of the Price Control Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a sermon by Dr. John A. Redhead, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., at the commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution from the women of the Methodist Church.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial from the Chicago Tribune and a separate address of a constituent of mine made on Memorial Day.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EVACUATION OF FARMERS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Speaker, because of an ordnance project being erected in Franklin County, Pa.—part of my congressional district—it became necessary to evacuate 239 farmer families in this area. I am advised that about 30 percent of the farmers were relocated by assistance given to them in the form of loans and grants by the Farm Security Administration.

I want to point to the self-sacrificing patriotism these farm people have displayed in their willingness to cooperate in every manner, for I would not have you forget that many of these fine people have lived in this area for several generations and that they did this without complaint and that they are grateful as well to a Government which tried in every manner to make this evacuation as pleasant as possible.

[Here the gavel fell.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Hook addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is no quorum present.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 71]

Baldwin	Ford, Leland M.	Ploeser
Bates, Ky.	Ford, Miss.	Plumley
Baumbart	Gale	Robertson,
Bell	Grant, Ind.	N. Dak.
Bishop	Harrington	Sacks
Blackney	Holmes	Schaefer, Ill.
Buckler, Minn.	Howell	Schulte
Burdick	Jarrett	Scrugham
Byrne	Jenks, N. H.	Shanley
Clark	Johnson,	Shannon
Cluett	Lyndon B.	Sheridan
Coffee, Nebr.	Kilburn	Sikes
Cole, Md.	Kocialkowski	Smith, W. Va.
Cole, N. Y.	Kramer	Stratton
Copeland	Maas	Sweeney
Culkin	Mason	Tinkham
Cullen	Merritt	Vreeland
Dies	Mitchell	Walter
Dirksen	O'Day	Ward
Ditter	Oliver	Weaver
Durham	Osners	Worley
Ellis	Paddock	Wright
Fellows	Patrick	Youngdahl
Fish	Plauche	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Three hundred and sixty-one Members are present, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McKEOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered in Chicago by Major General Reybold, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, before the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, on Friday, May 29, 1942.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Ordinarily, bills from the Committee on Appropriations are read by paragraphs. This bill, however, contains legislative provisions. I felt that the House ought to know the procedure which is to be followed in reading the bill, whether it will be read for amendment by sections or by paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. In response to the parliamentary inquiry of the gentleman from New York, the Chair will state that the gentleman has correctly stated that general appropriation bills are considered by paragraphs. The bill under consideration, however, is not only an appropriation bill but contains legislative authorizations and is being considered under the general rules of the House. The bill therefore will be considered by sections and not by paragraphs.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That this joint resolution may be cited as the "Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943."

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. (a) In order to continue to provide work for employable needy persons on useful public projects in the United States and its Territories and possessions, there is hereby appropriated to the Work Projects Administration, of the Federal Works Agency, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, \$280,000,000, together with all balances of appropriations under section 1 (a) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, which remain unobl-

gated on June 30, 1942, including such unobligated balances of funds transferred to other Federal agencies for nonconstruction projects under the provisions of section 6 (a) of such act for the fiscal year 1942 or set aside for specific purposes in accordance with other law: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds heretofore irrevocably set aside for the completion of Federal construction projects under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1938 and 1939, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, as amended and supplemented, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall remain available until June 30, 1943, for such completion, and any such funds which remain unobligated by reason of the completion or abandonment of any such Federal construction project shall be returned to this appropriation.

(b) The funds provided in this section shall be available for (1) administration; (2) the prosecution of projects approved by the President under the provisions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1938 and 1939, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, as amended and supplemented by Public Law 9, Seventy-seventh Congress, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942; and (3) the prosecution of the following types of public projects, Federal and non-Federal, subject to the approval of the President, namely: Highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks, and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply, and purification systems; airports and other transportation facilities; facilities for the training of personnel in the operations and maintenance of air navigation and landing area facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation, including projects sponsored by nonprofit irrigation companies or nonprofit irrigation associations organized and operating for community benefit; water conservation; soil conservation, including projects sponsored by soil conservation districts and other bodies duly organized under State law for soil-erosion control and soil conservation, preference being given to projects which will contribute to the rehabilitation of individuals and an increase in the national income; reforestation, and other improvements of forest areas, including the establishment of fire lanes; fish, game, and other wildlife conservation; eradication of insect, plant, and fungus pests, the production of lime and marl for fertilizing soil for distribution to farmers under such conditions as may be determined by the sponsors of such projects under the provisions of State law; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects, including training for manual occupations in industries engaged in production for national-defense purposes, for nursing and for domestic service; aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons; and miscellaneous projects: *Provided*, That all persons employed on work projects shall, so far as practicable, be employed on projects nearest their respective homes.

(c) The funds appropriated in this section, exclusive of those used for administrative expenses, shall be so administered that expenditure authorizations for other than labor costs for all the work projects financed from such funds in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia shall not exceed an average for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, of \$6 per month per worker, except that the Commissioner of Work Projects (herein-

after referred to as the "Commissioner") may authorize an increase in the average in cases where the increased cost of materials would have the effect of raising such average above \$6 but in no event shall the increase in such average exceed the amount necessary to meet such increase in material costs and in no event shall such average exceed \$7: *Provided*, That the funds appropriated in this section shall not be used for the purchase of any construction equipment or machinery in any case in which such equipment or machinery can be rented at prices determined by the Commissioner to be reasonable, and his determinations, made in conformity with rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall be final and conclusive: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the \$45,000,000 in section 1 (c) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, may be used by the Commissioner to supplement the amounts so authorized for other than labor costs in any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia in connection with the prosecution of projects which have been certified by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, as being important for military or naval purposes.

(d) In administering the funds appropriated in this section, not to exceed three-fourths of the total cost of all non-Federal projects approved after January 1, 1940, to be undertaken within any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, with respect to which any such funds are used, shall be borne by the United States, and not less than one-fourth of such total cost shall be borne by the State and its political subdivisions, or by the Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, as the case may be: *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to projects (1) which have been certified by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, as being important for military or naval purposes, or (2) which authorize necessary temporary measures to avert danger to life, property, or health in the event of disaster or grave emergency caused by war, flood, storm, fire, earthquake, drought, or similar cause. The facts constituting compliance with the requirements of this subsection shall be determined by the Commissioner, and his determinations, made in conformity with rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall be final and conclusive.

(e) The funds appropriated in section 1 (a) hereof shall be available to provide, under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner, for medical and hospital facilities for work-camp-project employees and burial expenses of deceased work-camp-project employees, including the transportation of remains to place of burial: *Provided*, That deductions shall be made from the earnings of all project employees quartered in such camps in an amount sufficient to offset the estimated cost to the United States for furnishing the foregoing.

(f) When it is found that as a result of bad faith, fraud, or misrepresentation on the part of the sponsor, any land, building, structure, facility, or other project, or any part thereof, upon which funds appropriated in this joint resolution have been expended, is used, transferred, or disposed of without retention and control for public use, the sponsor of the project and the person or organization to which the land, building, structure, facility, or project has been sold, leased, or given, shall be liable, jointly and severally, upon demand of the Commissioner or his duly authorized representative, to pay over to the United States an amount equal to the amount of Federal funds expended on such land, building, structure, facility, or project.

(g) The amount which may be obligated for administrative expenses of the Work Projects Administration in the District of Colum-

bia and in the field shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$16,000,000 during the fiscal year 1943, of which sum the amounts so to be obligated for the following respective purposes shall not exceed these sums: Salaries, \$14,380,000; communication service, \$310,000; travel, \$1,000,000; and printing and binding, \$160,000: *Provided*, That 5 percent of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably, but not more than 5 percent shall be added to any one limitation: *Provided further*, That not to exceed a total of \$100,000 of the foregoing sum of \$16,000,000 may be expended for salaries for the Division of Information, or for equivalent services in the central office, and for like services in field offices, and for other costs of preparation of exhibits, radio broadcasts, press releases, bulletins, and other public informational material.

(h) The Work Projects Administration is hereby extended to June 30, 1943, to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution and the Commissioner, with the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its functions in connection therewith.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 2, strike out "\$280,000,000" and insert "\$112,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the total amount carried in this bill on page 2 which I seek to amend is \$280,000,000 of direct appropriation plus fifty-six million and some hundred thousands of reappropriations. The total of these two items is \$336,000,000. Half of this is \$168,000,000. The \$112,000,000 which I have proposed plus the reappropriation of the \$56,000,000 will make \$168,000,000. What I am proposing is to cut the appropriation exactly in two.

I have offered this amendment because I believe that W. P. A. has no useful function to perform at the present time and that this item will give them more than enough money under all circumstances, having regard for those who desire to have the sewing projects, which cost about \$12,000,000, and the nursery projects, which cost five or six millions, go on; this will give them more than enough money to do anything they really ought to do.

The relief load is steadily going down. There are people in these statistical organizations who report that the general employment in the country was not as high in April as it was in January. Notwithstanding a general reduction in all relief loads the general relief cases fell nearly 40 percent in that period, indicating that general employment was better. Those figures are still falling; they are falling so rapidly that there is no question in the world but what the country would get along a great deal better without any trimmings of this kind. The farmers cannot get help; people who live in the cities cannot hire help; they cannot find women to clean their houses at 50 cents an hour. People who want to get men to work cannot find men to work at 50 cents an hour. What does this mean? This means that we have a situation where people able to work will not

work because they are on W. P. A. This ought to be corrected. These people ought to go to work on the farms and in the cities where there is something for them to do.

There is not any age limit anywhere any more. I hope that the House will show good sense in this matter; I hope it will show an ability to vote its convictions and vote to cut this down. A vote to cut it down is in favor of the war effort. A vote to keep it up is a vote to squander funds that are needed to maintain our war effort.

Mr. Chairman, it is time that we begin to meet our responsibilities and try to get rid of these encumbrances that are upon the Nation and that are a menace to it. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section be limited to 40 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be controlled by the committee.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will that give 5 minutes to each Member whose hand is raised?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. It will give each Member about 4 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I object. We have not spoken on this bill and those who have not spoken will have the right to make some observations concerning it, especially on the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section be limited to 1 hour, the last 5 minutes to be controlled by the committee.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the Chair take down the names of those whose hands were raised?

The CHAIRMAN. The names of those standing will be taken down. The gentleman from Missouri will restate his request.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour, the last 5 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, that would preclude any other amendment to this section. Why could not the gentleman confine the request to this particular paragraph, and then take up amendments afterward which will not take very long.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I accept that amendment. I ask that all debate on this amendment conclude in 1 hour.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's request?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I suggest that the request be limited to the pending amendment and amendments thereto. I think there may be other amendments offered to the paragraph.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I accept the suggestion. I ask that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 1 hour, the last 5 minutes to be controlled by the committee.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like at least 5 minutes on this matter.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Has the gentleman's name been taken down by the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman was not standing when the names were taken down of all those who desired recognition on this amendment and amendments under this subsection.

Mr. REED of New York. There was so much confusion I admit I did not realize what was being done.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman's name be included.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does that mean that each Member whose name has been tabulated will have 5 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Each Member will have 4 minutes. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] asks unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all debate on any amendments to subparagraph (a) of section B be concluded in 1 hour.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On the pending amendment and all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman did include subsection (a)?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I amended my request to include debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 1 hour. Is there objection?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I ask if that limits each speaker to only 4 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent request as propounded, that would limit each speech of those standing to 4 minutes. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] for 4 minutes.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, the committee has reported a bill for the appropriation of funds to the Work Projects Administration that will force the reduction of W. P. A. rolls by approximately 60 percent. Under this bill the W. P. A. will be able to maintain only 400,000 people on its rolls throughout the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to point out that 400,000 is the number of unemployed that there are at present in New York City alone. I repeat, the appropriation contained in this bill would be just sufficient to take care of the present unemployed in New York City alone.

The justification advanced for reducing W. P. A. appropriations for 1941 from \$875,000,000 to \$280,000,000 is that the great expansion of our war industries has resulted in a considerable increase in employment and has thus reduced the need for W. P. A.

I should like to discuss this point as it affects New York City. It is true that on a Nation-wide scale there has been a reduction in the total number of unemployed. While we have by no means put every American to work, a larger number of the laboring people of this country, in the factories, mills, and shipyards of our Nation are turning out the arms and munitions that will smash the Axis Powers. But even on a Nation-wide scale certain factors of great importance are counteracting this increase in employment. There has been, and there will continue to be a substantial decrease in the number of men employed in the consumer goods industries. The conversion of the resources of our Nation to the war effort has already seen the almost complete abolition of those consumer durable goods industries which in past years have provided more employment than any others. The auto industry, the radio industry, the refrigerator and washing machines industries are virtually closed down and hundreds of thousands of workers are unemployed as a result. This factor is a strong pull in the opposite direction of full employment.

Now, in certain sections of the country, we may say that this situation is a temporary one, entailed in the still incomplete shift from consumer industries to war industries. The dislocations caused by this conversion are nonetheless serious for the present, but we may hope to see in the near future, for example, the majority of workers from the auto industry centers using their skills on tanks, planes, and the like.

But what has happened in a city such as New York, which has also suffered a decrease in employment because of the closing down or curtailment of certain consumer goods industries which can no longer get the necessary materials to continue operation.

Shocking as this may seem, it is nevertheless true that the city of New York has to date received only 2 percent of all the prime contracts awarded in connection with our war program. Two percent! This great city, which harbors so many skills and facilities that could help to win this war on the production front, has to date been denied the opportunity of making that contribution. There is no war boom in New York City, far from it. The unemployment situation is still critical, and I warn you that it will become even more critical as more consumer industries must close down, if New York City is not given an opportunity to participate in the vital work that must win the war. I am confident that every Member from the city of New York will bear me out on this point—that if there is not a drastic change in this situation New York City must look to an unemployment figure of between five and six hundred thousand when winter sets in.

Now, clearly, the solution for this is not simply W. P. A. New York must be given the opportunity to use these 400,000 workers who are ready and anxious to toil in the interest of our victory program.

However, the fact remains that at the present time these 400,000 are without means of support. And we here are considering a bill that would necessitate cutting W. P. A. rolls by more than one-half.

I quote from the testimony of Acting Commissioner of the W. P. A., Mr. F. H. Dryden, who told the Subcommittee on Appropriations:

The program proposed for next year will entail the separation of 370,000 workers from Work Projects Administration employment in the very near future.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot emphasize too strongly the serious results that such a slashing of the rolls will cause in the city of New York.

Commissioner George A. Sloan, of New York City's department of commerce, in his recent report to Governor Lehman predicted that—

More than 100,000 workers now engaged in nonwar industries in New York City face loss of their jobs because of shortage of materials and purchasing restrictions.

Let us assume that the fight to include New York City in our war-production program gains momentum and that we do succeed in utilizing the resources of that city to a greater extent for war work. Even under the best of circumstances we cannot hope, in the immediate future, to put the 400,000 presently unemployed to work and the 100,000 additional unemployed which Commissioner Sloan has predicted. What is to happen to these people if, regardless of the need, you slash the funds for W. P. A.?

The working people of New York want nothing more than to take their places on the production lines in war work. I have hundreds of letters in my office from men presently employed on W. P. A. who are seeking employment in private industry, who want to do their part to win this war. But in New York City private industry is not absorbing them. I hope that it will do so in the future. But we cannot throw families out into the streets on a hope. We cannot, while we are fighting a war, one of whose aims is freedom from want, allow honest men and women to starve.

I had hoped that I would be able to concur in a lowering of W. P. A. appropriations. I had hoped that our production machinery would be operating at such high gear throughout the country that there would be very little need for continued W. P. A. appropriations. But such is not the fact. The fact is that the appropriations contained in this bill for the entire Nation are sufficient for the needs of New York City alone, if the entire amount were used in that city at the present time.

Therefore, in the interest of winning the war, may I advise my colleagues that you cannot conduct a war with men, women, and children who are hungry through no fault of their own.

The CHAIRMAN The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] for 4 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, the so-called Taber amendment would reduce the appropriations recommended by the Appropriations Committee from \$280,000,000 to \$112,000,000. The Appropriations Committee has recommended a 63-percent reduction. The gentleman from my State offers an amendment which would reduce the reduced amount by almost 60 percent. That, indeed, in a city like New York, where I come from, would be tragic.

Mr. TABER. It is only a 50-percent reduction in my program.

Mr. CELLER. \$280,000,000 down to \$112,000,000.

Mr. TABER. There is a \$56,000,000 unexpended balance that is reappropriated.

Mr. CELLER. Whatever it is, I am not going to quarrel with the gentleman as to the exact percentage of the reduction. I say the reduction would be tragic as far as the city of New York is concerned. We have a very desperate situation there. It is said that all those who are unemployed can easily get employment. I tell you they cannot.

If you come to my home on a Sunday, when I usually return to New York, you will find that my home is filled with veterans, men who are beyond the draft age, men who beg and importune me to get some work for them so they can take care of their starving children, their loved ones. I go down into the navy yard and the Army base and war production plants and implore the officials there to put these men on, but I am told that they are beyond age, that they have physical disabilities, that they cannot give the jobs my constituents yearn for.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Is it not a fact that because of the priorities on materials many firms in New York cannot get materials?

Mr. CELLER. Yes, indeed. That is a very grave cause of unemployment. Many of those who are in the cloak and suit business in New York City are folding up day by day by the hundreds because of the ceilings on prices and their inability to get necessary materials. Their employees, laid off and furloughed, cannot get jobs in the Government services in any of the departments, in the war effort, in the Army, in the Navy, or in the Air Corps. What are you going to do with them? You must give them the relief that is contemplated by W. P. A. They do not want charity. They do not want welfare aid. They want work. The situation in my city is intolerable.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Did the gentleman ever inquire into the question of what Federal revenues are collected from the State of New York and

what you get back in return, and whether or not the State of New York would be much better off if there were no W. P. A. in the country?

Mr. CELLER. I disagree emphatically with the gentleman. The country needs the continuance, even the reduced continuance of W. P. A. We must consider the country as a whole. It would be selfish to consider New York as an isolated section. New York may put into the Government coffers far more than it takes out. But that is not a proper viewpoint.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The facts show it.

Mr. CELLER. We have pleaters, stitchers, and embroiderers who are precluded now from doing homework because of the regulations of some of the bureaucrats down here. They cannot get substituted employment anywhere. What are we going to do with them? Are you going to dump them into the East River in New York? You must give some aid to them. They must have work.

We have carpenters, hod carriers, electricians, enginemen, and steam fitters who are too old to go into the Government services, who are too old for the Army or the Navy, the navy yard, and the Army base. They are told there is no private building, there is no private construction, and they cannot get jobs on public construction. What are you going to do with them?

I ask you sincerely and honestly, what are you going to do with those men and their families? There are retail salesmen who are without jobs because their employers have no stocks, no goods, no merchandise and cannot get materials, and cannot operate because of the ceilings on prices. We have vast numbers of exporters and importers in New York, who employ large numbers of men. These businesses are in the doldrums. You must give relief to their employees. Auto salesmen and auto mechanics and repairmen, filling-station men—all are without work because of orders from the W. P. B. or O. P. A. They cannot ipso facto go to farms and become farmers over night. Even if they did the Members from the agricultural States would yell like "blue" murder.

The New York City Board of Education, because of lack of money, are laying off and dismissing large numbers of teachers. These group dismissals are creating great havoc and will have an unfavorable repercussion in every section of the country. Following New York City's example, other cities will begin to reduce their educational service. This means more unemployment havoc, not only in New York City, but elsewhere.

The President's statement on relief mentioned 3,000,000 unemployed. A large number of these unemployed are restricted to the so-called depressed areas, of which New York City is the most prominent. In a report to Governor Lehman, Commissioner George A. Sloan, head of New York City's department of commerce, indicated that—

more than 100,000 workers now engaged in nonwar industry in New York City face loss

of their jobs because of shortage of materials and purchasing restrictions.

Already 300,000 persons in New York City are registered as unemployed with the United States Employment Service. That this number is greater than the total employment in all the war industries in New York City was indicated in Commissioner Sloan's report to Governor Lehman. It is estimated that this number will increase to from 500,000 to 600,000 in the coming period unless the bottleneck in this city is lifted.

Realizing the seriousness of the unemployment problem in the depressed areas, a series of conferences were called by Governor Lehman to discuss the possibility of utilizing surplus available labor and production facilities in New York City.

Governor Lehman said:

We have compared figures, and we see eye to eye in regard to the fact that there is a very large reservoir of surplus unemployed labor in New York City and a large supply of unused production facilities. We intend to lay the facts before responsible Federal officials who are charged with the duty of procurement and production. We also expect to call the facts to the attention of President Roosevelt.

That this is a serious problem has been recognized by responsible Government authorities, and it can readily be seen that as long as this problem exists it would be impractical and unjust to cut the rolls of the Work Projects Administration until the situation is satisfactorily cleared up. It is highly improbable that by July 1, when the new appropriation for Work Projects Administration takes effect, the problem of unemployment in the depressed areas will be completely solved.

I herewith append a letter received from the W. P. A. teachers-of-homebound-children program, New York City, N. Y., as follows:

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION TEACHERS-OF-HOMEBOUND-CHILDREN PROGRAM, NEW YORK CITY

Whereas—

1. The teaching of homebound children of the Work Projects Administration teachers, working in conjunction with the New York City Board of Education, has been a necessary and vital program rather than a supplementary one; and has, since 1935, provided instruction for over 2,500 physically handicapped children suffering from chronic medical diseases. During this time we have provided for children who suffer from epilepsy, diabetes, poliomyelitis, cardiac conditions, hydrocephalus, cerebral palsy, leukemia, nephritis, bronchial asthma, osteomyelitis, etc. An enriched program which includes not only academic education, but recreation, health instruction, arts and crafts, vocational preparation, physical therapy, mental hygiene, and medical social service.

During the summer vacation period of the board of education, the project service is made available to all homebound children of New York City, including those regularly under the supervision of the board of education. This is of particular value to the underprivileged children who are forced to spend long, hot summer days in the noisy, dusty city. These visits of the project teacher maintain the level of rehabilitation of the child during this period. His physical welfare is guarded, his educational achievement is sustained, and, above all, the morale of the child is maintained. A suspension of instruc-

tion for cases of cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, retarded and over-aged children would cause a noticeable set-back in their rehabilitation.

In addition to the prevention of maladjusted lives, the service of the project makes possible a more tangible saving. Under the instruction of project teachers, these children advance in their studies in accordance with their capacity. Many of these children accomplish more than a term's work during the 5-month period of instruction. When they reenter school, they are returned to classes which closely approximate their age level. Each child brought up to grade represents the elimination of a potential "left back" and cost of a repeated grade.

The New York City educational budget is being cut rather than expanded during this time of war emergency, and has not as yet provided for teachers for these children.

There exists at present in New York City a large waiting list of physically handicapped children without instruction. Abandoning the Work Projects Administration home instruction project will greatly augment the present waiting list.

Our children are, and must be, our first line of defense. May we, the teachers of Work Projects Administration physically handicapped children of New York City, respectfully urge that this project be declared essential to defense and be retained as a "vital and necessary program" for the duration.

I also attach herewith my reply to the above letter:

MAY 29, 1942.

DR. O'BRIEN,

Acting head, Board of Education,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MY DEAR DR. O'BRIEN: I am interested in the homebound children program which is being carried out by Work Projects Administration teachers in conjunction with the New York City Board of Education.

Instruction is being provided for over 2,500 physically handicapped children, and the program not only involves academic instruction, but recreation, health instruction, arts and crafts, vocational preparation, physical therapy, mental hygiene, and medical social service. About 35 teachers engage in this work. The services rendered are indeed invaluable.

Certain appropriations for the Work Projects Administration, as you know, will be cut. Drastic curtailments will be made, curtailments that will cut off the salaries of these teachers, and the homebound children program will suffer unless the New York City Board of Education interferes to supply funds for its continuation. It is indeed hoped that the New York City education budget can be expanded for continuation of this project.

There exists in New York City a large waiting list of physically handicapped children. Complete abandonment of this homebound children program will be calamitous. Is there not some way by which New York City might find the ways and means of continuing this project?

I am vastly interested and want to be of help. I do indeed invite your interest.

Yours truly,

EMANUEL CELLER.

Failure to provide W. P. A. funds for these teachers, catering to physically handicapped children, is a most serious situation.

These children will be without medical and educational attention. Every effort should be made to provide the funds so that their needs will be satisfied.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], who just addressed you, has been an

ardent New Dealer. The other gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] makes complaint of the same situation. Admitting all that both say is true, two complaints are made, one against the administration for not giving New York City war contracts or letting you have raw materials so your industries can operate in the city of New York. That is one complaint you make. We on the minority side do not have anything to do with that. The New Deal politicians control that situation. Why do you not go to the administration, to those who are administering this war program and spending these billions of dollars, and make your complaint to them and get relief if you are entitled to it?

The other complaint you make is that your people are out of work and threatened with starvation. Admitting the truth of that, who is to blame? We all realize there are many new adjustments which must be made and that some will cause serious suffering.

Take the situation in our own little towns throughout the Middle West. We are not getting war contracts. They are going into the big cities, Detroit, Pontiac, Lansing, and similar places. In addition, the little industries we have are being destroyed, because of lack of raw material, which leaves our people in exactly the same situation in which you of New York City find your people.

All of us throughout this country depend for what we eat upon the crops which in the first instance come from the land. Day by day we add to the number of Federal employees. Day by day, month after month, and year by year, we increase the number of those who are drawing compensation from the Federal Government, of those who are receiving subsidies, gratuities, relief in other forms, all the money, billions upon billions, being taken by some process from the working taxpayers.

We are being asked every few months to appropriate billions upon billions of dollars for national defense, for the carrying on of the war, for aid to our Allies.

It may be there is no limit to the amount which can be appropriated. It may be that by borrowing, by issuing bonds, or, in the last instance, by printing money, we can obtain the billions needed, or asked and appropriated. There are those of us, however, who believe that some day will come the time when printed money or bonds may mean nothing and that we shall be forced to depend upon what we can produce from the land, upon what we can create by machines. Our war efforts, our efforts to care for our own needy and unfortunate, are doomed to failure unless every last resource of our Nation, of our people, be utilized.

It is heartbreaking to realize that the picture painted by the two gentlemen from New York [Mr. CELLER and Mr. MARCANTONIO], who just preceded me, may be all too true. But let me repeat, the situation of their people is no worse than that of hundreds of thousands who live in towns, the smaller cities in the rural districts of this country.

The businessmen in those small towns and cities have been forced out of existence by the thousands, yes, by the hun-

dreds of thousands, because they have no more automobiles to sell; because their supply of rubber goods, of tires, of essential oils, a hundred and one articles of merchandise, has been either curtailed or shut off entirely. Many a mechanic has lost his job because the factory in which he worked, engaged in peacetime production, is now closed. It may be that because of conditions over which he has no control he is unable to get to the city and work on a war job.

Farms have been stripped of the young men who formerly cultivated them. Yes; our people, too, let me say to you gentlemen from New York City, have lost their businesses. They have been forced out of their jobs, and they, too, do not know where to turn from day to day, to find the money to purchase the food, the clothing, and the shelter, which they need to pay the taxes which are imposed upon their humble homes and which they must pay or be thrown out into the streets. And so what are our people doing?

The people in towns, the old folks and the children are cultivating their gardens. They are doing odd jobs. They are scrimping and saving and doing without many of the things which, before December 7, were considered necessities. Many of them, old men and children, are joining the farmers in the surrounding countryside, and as you drive through the country in my district you will find these old men and women and these children, many, many times down on their knees in the muck, on the land, weeding sugar beets, mint, wormwood, vegetable crops of all kinds.

You will find others, men and women both, on tractors cultivating the fields, keeping the crops free from weeds. Farmers' wives and women from the towns riding the tractors during the daytime; their husbands or the old superannuated men or children, some I have seen were no older than 14 years, driving tractors in the fields by night by the aid of headlights they carry.

The folks in the country, in the small towns, are getting along. They are getting along by hard work. No 30 hours per week for them. The cows must be milked at least twice a day and no cow has yet learned anything about time and a half and overtime or double time for holidays or Sundays. These people get along because they deny themselves; because they sacrifice; because they work long hours, and they are contributing out of their meager earnings all they can by the purchasing of stamps and bonds. They can, and they will, support themselves and they can, and they will, aid the Government in defeating its enemies. But they cannot, no matter what their desire, support in the big cities of our country, cities like New York, hundreds of thousands of people, who, even though they are without fault, have no jobs.

Our people just cannot, because it is a physical and an economic impossibility, support all those who heretofore have lived in the cities, who now, deprived, through no fault of their own, of their jobs, of their businesses, of their incomes, still choose to live in those cities.

As in other lands, the day may come, it may be here now, when the people in the cities, whether they will or not, must go back to Mother Earth and there, from her breast, through their efforts, however difficult it may be, gain their livelihood.

Help the needy—give them work, but do it through appropriation to the States to be spent by the local authorities and put an end to the unjustifiable administrative expenses which eat up the money which should go to those who deserve assistance.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. ROBINSON of Utah). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM] for 4 minutes.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation as recommended by the committee, contemplates a reduction of the W. P. A. rolls from 785,000 to 400,000 persons. To cut this appropriation in accordance with the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would further reduce the committee quota of 400,000 men and women after July 1. If I were the rankest conservative in this House I would not champion such an inhuman proposal. It would mean not only throwing the men out of jobs but also leaving their families helpless. Perhaps most of them would be forced to go on general relief.

In my home district I no longer have any large W. P. A. rolls. I am happy about this, but I live in a defense area. Just incidentally, I may say, that we had rolls of 6,000 or 7,000 men on W. P. A. A great many men on this floor, again and again, said that these rolls would never be reduced because we had demoralized the W. P. A. workers, and they would not return to private industry. The events in this defense area have just proved the contrary.

But in opposing this cut I have in mind those sections where there are no defense industries. If you examine the records you will find that the State of Missouri has 33,000 on the W. P. A. rolls, more than the State of New Jersey. The State of New Jersey is a manufacturing State, with large numbers of industrial plants that are fabricating war materials. Missouri is not a State in which defense industries predominate and therefore the unemployment problem remains in the State of Missouri.

Oh, they say the unemployed can get a job house cleaning. Well, let us analyze that. That means a day or 2 days of work a week and it gives no stability. If a person doing that work depends upon it for a livelihood it is very possible that she will find herself working a few days a week and then will be idle for the balance of the week. I believe those men and women ought to have some stability in their lives not provided by odd jobs.

Unemployment is an inescapable and, of course, wholly undesirable byproduct of the profit system as we know it. When you move to relieve the unemployed you directly and effectively strengthen the business economy we now maintain.

This is a simple doctrine that has been slow of acceptance because a supreme indifference on the part of many has inclined them to accept what is, rather than risk what might be.

The first large international business crisis occurred in 1847.

The Second Republic of France, in 1848, as a result of this catastrophe, laid down certain principles relating the state to the problem of unemployment, as follows:

The Government of the French Republic pledges itself to guarantee the livelihood of the worker by labor.

It pledges itself to guarantee work for all citizens.

In its machinery to realize these ideals it resorted to drastic steps that were impractical and visionary.

Since that pronouncement, the United States, until the Roosevelt administration came to power, has shied away from attempting in any sensible way to alleviate unemployment.

The laissez-faire advocates always insisted that with free enterprise permitted to function without government interference there would be no appreciable unemployment.

We had an era from 1920 to 1930 that found the investing public subscribing lavishly to corporation shares, with a Government that looked kindly on business, good or bad, and yet, out of this period of laissez-faire, we inherited the greatest mass unemployment in our history.

Since public-works programs have been criticized as an answer to unemployment, let me read you another approach that was once but no longer pursued in Ohio to solve the problem.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society has in its exhibit a poster of the year 1866 that describes how the indigent were treated.

Headed "Sales of paupers," the broadside read as follows:

There will be sold on Wednesday, May 16, 1866, Mary Hawk and Della Hengst, paupers, of Polk Township, Crawford County, Ohio, to the lowest responsible bidders for 1 year. Terms of pay for keeping said paupers—half in 6 months from day of sale and the remainder at the expiration of the year.

We now send such persons to the Work Projects Administration for the opportunity of honest employment.

After a hundred years of national neglect of this problem, the Democratic Party, in its platform of 1936, adopted in spirit the philosophy of the French Republic of 1848, when it declared:

We believe that unemployment is a national problem and that it is an inescapable obligation of our Government to meet it in a national way.

In my opinion, that pronouncement is not only a milestone in political thought and action but it is a policy that no party, in times of mass unemployment, will dare to deviate from.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] for 4 minutes.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I can think back to 1933 and succeeding years,

to the lengthy discussions relating to this sort of relief. I am looking at my friend the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] who said here yesterday that he did not at all disagree but that there were better ways than this to take care of the needy. He believes in pensions and social security and not in the humiliation of accepting relief. Is there no humiliation in pensions at 60 years of age and the taxpayers taking care of them? To force my neighbors to pay me a pension simply because of age would be humiliating to me and might anger the taxpayers.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Would the gentleman want me to answer?

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes; very quickly.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think that is very different, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. GIFFORD. You have answered the question. I am glad, however, that you agree there are better ways than this W. P. A. method. I believe if a man is out of a job he should, perhaps, be taken care of for a time. We have this unemployment insurance. Relief is somewhat different. We seem to be teaching our boys and girls in the schools that it is humiliating to accept certain jobs. Housewives in this country can get but little assistance nowadays in the way of domestic servants. Good ways and easy conditions do not attract. They lose self-respect if they render domestic service. But these young ladies will join in groups for sewing under W. P. A. I could approve of these sewing projects if anything of that sort is proven necessary. Let us see if you can employ one of them at \$4 a day or \$17 a week and found for housework. Of course there are exceptions. No; it is "humiliating." They lose their self-respect if they do that sort of work. But work under W. P. A. supervision seems not to be so regarded.

You have often promised that you would do away with this form of relief. You apparently will cut off the dog's tail little by little, thinking that will make it easy for him. It would be easier for him to cut it off entirely and have it over with.

We should adopt proper relief methods, taking this burden from the Federal Government, under which plan some of the States "sponge" on the others. Every State should take care of its own relief problem by this time. Do not further deceive as to so-called war projects. Often lately I have passed by a railroad leading to a military camp where they are bringing soil for some 10 miles and putting it on some 4 to 6 inches deep and seeding to beautify the banks of this road. Trucks are carrying men 80 miles a day—and it is a W. P. A. project. Is this saving gasoline or saving rubber? We are now hearing from the taxpayers in no uncertain tone of remonstrance. This is an expensive and extravagant form of relief, and it must be stopped.

Visit community centers with only the W. P. A. supervisors left to be taken care of. These projects are continued long after they ceased to attract customers. How many crimes these days are committed in the name of relief!

I have pleaded every year for a house cleaning. It is not a question of whether a community needs help. A wealthy town will say, "We have a project, we are entitled to our share," and they take it. Massachusetts can take care of its own and she would. New York City, the richest city in the world, is constantly pleading for these funds. Can they not take care of their own? Under the present methods of taxation New York not only pays for their own share but the share of many others who will not take care of their own.

Passing strange that so many of our Representatives from New York plead so eloquently for this method which forces that State to such added expense. Even at the sum contemplated in this bill it is not so persuasive for vote getting as formerly.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIFFORD. I have but 4 minutes; I cannot yield. Even our liberal President says that this is a narcotic, and it should be stopped. If we are ever to stop, now is the time, with the present 25-percent increase of all time in employment. If we cannot stop now we never will. So many desire relief to be a Federal matter so that many States profit greatly thereby. But why not try to save money in so many of these superfluous and extravagant projects? Of course the administrators and supervisors will plead eloquently for its continuance.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, let me say to those gentlemen who advocate the almost complete elimination of the W. P. A. program, that they are seeking to accomplish, in the name of economy, a goal that is fraught with dangerous possibilities for many communities and tragic consequences for hundreds of thousands of unfortunate individuals.

Let me call your attention that there are even now hundreds of thousands of automobiles being taken off the Nation's highways with the result that countless millions of dollars in gas tax is being lost.

Many of these communities have used this gas tax to implement their meager revenues. In this way they were enabled to make vitally necessary public improvements. With the loss of this revenue they would naturally turn to W. P. A. for aid. Eliminate W. P. A. and they are left stranded. This is of itself bad policy and penny-wise and pound-foolish economy.

But there is a human side to this matter. We all know that there are millions of men and women too old, or physically unfit, to secure work in private enterprise. What is to become of these people? Are we going to turn them back on impoverished communities? If we do, there is but one answer, untold suffering and want and misery. Do not do this, gentlemen. It will be a blot on the escutcheon of this great body for all time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, it was stated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] that this would reduce the relief roll 50 percent. I do not think that that is the case at all. It

seems to me that if we cut this down to \$112,000,000, with the surplus they have left over from last year, you will not reduce the number of employees by that amount. The situation as I see it is just this. Wherever we can eliminate any expenditure of funds that are not essential and absolutely necessary now for the prosecution of this war, we ought to do it. That is your duty, and that is your responsibility, and that belongs to me as well. Why should we not cut this down, when the Government today is spending the fabulous sums it is spending for the prosecution of the war. It can be done without harm to the country. We are creating in practically every center of this country so many new jobs that the people of the country are not able to fill the jobs in certain locations. In those locations where they want to continue the W. P. A., we should in some way try to transfer the people from unemployment in those locations to the districts that are requiring additional help. Up in my district we have more jobs than we have people to fill them. That applies not only to the farms, but as well to industry, and you cannot get people up there for work now, because we have so much doing, so many jobs created by agriculture and other work created.

What we want to do is to go to these other districts and, if necessary, where there are no jobs, take the people and import them into these other districts where they need workers, and make every dollar count.

You know that I have been bringing to your attention every day the statement of the Treasury. I have the June 8 statement here. You know that I said that by the 30th of June we would be in the red \$18,000,000,000. Here it is now, the 8th of June, and let me show you where you are. You are in the red now \$18,537,537,502.70—over half a billion dollars more than \$18,000,000,000—and we have only reached the 8th day of June. By the 30th of June, at the rate you are going now, you will be a billion and a half more in the red. Next year \$30,000,000,000 will be added to this national debt, and with a national debt now of \$75,000,000,000, where will you get the money? Do you know how you are going to be able to keep this country afloat, when the Ways and Means Committee are over there sweating blood trying to find ways of taxing the people, even to give some semblance of approaching in collections the amount that we are spending? It is getting to be a desperate situation. What ought we to do with the W. P. A.? I think that the States and the local communities in some way ought to find some way to take care of these people and to get some jobs for them. We have created in the minds of the people of this country today the idea that the Federal Government will keep them and that they do not have to go out and hunt for a job. We have put wishbones in the backs of the American people where their backbones ought to be. That is not the way we were brought up in years gone by. Men then had to go out and they had to strive and hunt a job and work, they had to try every way they could to get a job to earn a

livelihood, and that is what we want them to do today.

This business of creating jobs in orchestras, bands, and sewing circles, as well as professional dancers, has become a racket. It is not essential to our national security. It will not win the war. Why, in the name of heaven, do we not get some common sense and strike out these nonessentials? You want people to buy bonds; will they have confidence in you in keeping on spending so foolishly? Certainly not. Then, why not stop it? You will not create confidence in the American people until you do. Do it now before it is too late. Win the confidence of the American people if you are to win the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] referred to the struggle of the Ways and Means Committee in its endeavor to raise \$8,700,000,000. That is true. We have been going through that struggle since the 3d day of March, and it is no small job to try to find that amount of money to superimpose on the legislation already existing, which carries over \$16,500,000,000 a year, and then, when you figure that the people must carry a burden of \$10,000,000,000 a year in State and local taxes, or over \$35,000,000,000 annually, and that is for only 1 year, perhaps you will then get some idea of whether it is necessary or not to cut down these unnecessary expenditures.

Mr. Chairman, the time has come when all the frills and fancies of the New Deal will have to yield to a paramount national necessity, which is to win the war, win it quickly, and to do so with the least possible sacrifice of American soldiers and sailors.

We cannot effectively husband our resources for an all-out world-wide war unless the Congress acts now to dispense with the New Deal political foibles and fads which have no place whatever in a national defense program. I take this opportunity to call attention of the House to the present fiscal situation of our Government as an urgent reason why this amendment reducing W. P. A. \$168,000,000 should prevail. I remind you, Mr. Chairman, that when President Roosevelt took office on March 4, 1933, the public debt of the United States stood at slightly less than \$21,000,000,000.

By June 30 of this year it will have risen to a level of, roughly, seventy-seven and one-half billions, counting both direct obligations of \$71,800,000,000 and the fully guaranteed obligations of Government corporations and lending agencies amounting to \$5,700,000,000.

Thus in the course of a little over 9 years the national debt will have been increased over three and a half times.

Not all of this increase has been due to the defense program, which was not inaugurated until the summer of 1940. On the contrary, a large part of it was incurred during the New Deal boondoggling period. By June 30, 1940, the debt had already been increased to approximately forty-three billions, not including

some five and one-half billions of guaranteed obligations. Thus up to that time there had been a \$22,000,000,000 increase in direct obligations alone before a single dollar had been spent under the emergency defense program. This debt is all we have to show for the New Deal spending spree.

Just as all of the increase in the debt prior to July 1, 1940, was the result of New Deal extravagance, a part of the debt incurred since that time may still be attributed to nonessential spending, since up to the present time the administration has failed to curtail the high level of nonmilitary spending which has prevailed throughout all the New Deal period.

What is the situation we face as to the future? While the administration will have added some twenty-two billions to the national debt during the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, it will add some fifty billions more in the ensuing year, even if seven billions of new taxes are imposed. By June 30 next year, the direct debt of the United States will have risen to one hundred and twenty-five and one-half billions, to which must be added the guaranteed debt of five and one-half billions, making a total of one hundred and thirty-one billions.

The public debt can be expected to rise still further in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. Up to the present time, Congress has appropriated some one hundred and sixty-four billions for war purposes. Additional requests of thirty-five billions now pending will bring the war program, since June 1940, to approximately two hundred billions.

During the fiscal year 1941 we spent for defense purposes approximately six billions.

In the current fiscal year we will spend some twenty-six billions.

In the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, we will spend an estimated sixty-seven billions.

Thus by June 30, 1943, our total expenditures for war purposes out of the total program of \$200,000,000,000 will be roughly one hundred billions, leaving another one hundred billions still to be expended without any further increase in the war program.

If we actually spend sixty-seven billions on the war effort next year, it will involve about 60 percent of our productive facilities. The likelihood of our spending any more than sixty-seven billions in 1944 is remote. Also, it seems unlikely that we would be able to raise much more revenue in 1944 than in 1943. Thus it would seem fair to assume that the public debt in the fiscal year 1944 will increase by approximately the same amount as in 1943, or about fifty billions. At this rate, our national debt should reach about \$180,000,000,000 by June 30, 1944. It is not safe to make conjectures beyond that date.

I know it is a difficult matter to grasp exactly what is involved in a national debt of the size with which we are faced. The figures are too astronomical in size for the human mind to comprehend.

According to the last agricultural census, the total value of agricultural land and buildings in this country in the year 1940 was about thirty-three and one-half billions. Our national debt at the end of next month will be about 2½ times that amount, and at the end of the ensuing fiscal year it will be four times that amount.

The World Almanac estimates that the total assessed value of all real estate in this country, urban and rural, is about \$112,000,000,000, and by June 30, 1943, the national debt will exceed that amount by nearly twenty billions.

The per capita debt burden in the United States has increased rapidly in the last several years. On March 4, 1933, it was \$176. By June 30, 1941, it had increased to about \$360. On June 30, this year, it will be about \$580, and by the same time next year it will be \$1,000 for each man, woman, and child in the country, or \$4,000 per family of four.

The interest on the national debt is mounting at a tremendous rate. In 1933, it was \$742,000,000 a year, which is about what it cost to run the entire operations of the Government just before World War No. 1. By 1941, the interest burden had increased to \$1,218,000,000 annually. On the basis of a current average interest rate of 2.4 percent, the annual interest charge on the direct debt of the Government will be about \$1,720,000,000 by June 30 of this year, and approximately three billions by June 30, 1943. This latter figure compares with a total cost of Government in 1927 of \$3,400,000,000.

The tremendous Federal debt, present and prospective, is not only a great burden on the taxpayers by reason of the heavy interest charges, but it constitutes an increasing threat to national solvency, and as it continues to increase it carries with it a further step down the road of inflation, which may mean printing press money and ultimate repudiation.

While we must at all costs finance our war program, the administration should hold additional borrowing to a minimum and it ought to eliminate all waste, extravagance, and all forms of boondoggling in the expenditures of Government. Unless the administration does this we are faced with the terrible consequences of a ruinous inflation such as occurred in Germany, Russia, and France after the first World War.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] for 4 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, in offering brief comment on the speech of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], who just preceded me, I may say that of the national debt of the United States it happens that on August 1, 1941, \$22,000,000,000 was the amount of that debt which had been acquired by the sale of interest-bearing obligations of the American people to private banking institutions for credits on those bank bonds where the banks created the money and the people pay interest on it. No sovereign government ever should pay interest to any private

agency for the use of credit of the nation itself. That portion of the national debt ought never to have been national debt at all.

In his speech awhile ago my good friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] made mention of my remarks of yesterday. In my speech yesterday I made the statement that there were, in my opinion, other ways that would be better as an approach to the solution of the problem of unemployment than the W. P. A. I do believe that. I believe a universal social-security and old-age-pension system whereby we would retire people who have passed a certain age in a direct, orderly and decent manner, and thus and by other corollary methods make it possible for all people in the prime of life to have jobs. I have supported W. P. A. bills before because they constituted the principal method we had at hand to combat unemployment.

But this bill comes before us today under very different circumstances from those under which W. P. A. bills have come before us heretofore. We do not need more money in circulation at the present time in order to stimulate business. Quite the contrary is the case. This bill comes before us and presents Members of the House with the necessity of answering this question: Do you believe it better to make use of the labor of at least a part of the people who are not equipped for the high-speed war industry jobs in certain types of work that will be of direct assistance to our Nation at the present time and will give those people an opportunity for self-respecting employment, or do you think it is better to have those people on county and State relief rolls? Now that is the question.

Under the committee bill there will be some 350,000 such people now employed by W. P. A. who will have to be laid off. Under the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York there will be 550,000 who will have to be laid off. What are the things that those people can do? A very large percentage of those people are women, white-collar workers, or older men. Does anybody really think that American citizens in their right minds are going to deliberately remain on W. P. A. at \$55 a month when they can make the wages they can make in a lot of the war industries? Some of the gentlemen who want to kill this bill have been the very ones who have been talking about these big wages. It simply does not make sense.

Furthermore, I am strongly of the opinion that no W. P. A. administrator in this country would permit people to remain on W. P. A. if there were need for their employment elsewhere. In a total of 1,000 counties throughout this country W. P. A. has been done away with in order that there should be no possibility of it conflicting with the need for agricultural labor. There are a number of things where people who are now employed by W. P. A. can be used, and they are not people who have been able to catch on to the high-speed defense industries. It is a case of utilizing the labor of certain people that cannot be

used any other way. My plea is that it is better to do that than it is to put them on direct relief. I agree with the people who talk about the fact that it is bad to give hand-outs to people. That is the reason I support this bill. I am against giving hand-outs to the people. I believe it is better for them and for the Nation if they are at work.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS] for 4 minutes.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I supported W. P. A. I have always voted for the amount that the President of the United States said was necessary to take care of W. P. A. I recall very distinctly my own home being picketed because I would not vote for \$350,000,000 more than the President said was necessary. But I think we have reached the point in this country at the present time when the States should take care of the unemployed.

I think if I took it up with the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and said to him, "I think we ought to take care of the unemployed in the State of Wisconsin," he would be very glad to say, "We will do it."

I want to pay my respects to the administrator of W. P. A. in the State of Wisconsin for reducing the rolls there by telling men who are on the W. P. A., and they were without jobs, that they had to go out and help the farmers take care of their farms. Many of them refused to do it; but when they were taken off the rolls and told they would have to work or they would not eat, they went out and went to work.

In a county in my district there is this situation where over 50 percent of the people were on W. P. A. a few years ago. This letter comes from the mayor of a city up there, and I think it might be well for every Member to listen to what this man has to say, because what applies there in that county which has had the relief they had applies to other places.

He said:

HON. JOSHUA L. JOHNS,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This appeal is made to you in an effort to keep the city of Cranston out of bankruptcy.

Here is the situation: About 16 months ago this city began, with Work Projects Administration assistance, the construction of a waterworks and sewage-disposal system. In order to raise the city's share of the projects, bonds in the aggregate amount of \$55,000 were issued and sold. Under the existing policy of the Work Projects Administration, which is sending every possible registered man to vocational school for the alleged purpose of economic rehabilitation, it is becoming impossible to complete either project. This fact renders increasingly evident the proposition that the city will derive no income from incomplete utilities and will have to pay interest and premium on the bond issue out of general taxation.

If any intelligence were used in the selection of men for this vocational training, I would be in hearty accord with the project. However, such is not the case. To illustrate, men in the 60- to 65-year age group are being assigned for vocational training when it is almost universally recognized that these

men cannot have any chance of securing employment in private industry. One Work Projects Administration employee of a younger group was assigned for vocational training and within a short time thereafter was discharged from induction into the Army because of mental deficiency.

A further fact bearing out the contention of persons who seem to know is that none of the personnel who have completed courses in Work Projects Administration vocational training from this county have secured employment in a vocation in which they took training. A committee from this city visited the district Work Projects Administration headquarters at Green Bay yesterday and cited cases of four employees, all in the age group of 60 to 65 years who had been assigned for training, and none of whom could either read or write.

I have been informed that the present Work Projects Administration policy, above detailed, has been instituted with only one thing in view. The reported purpose is to have on the vocational-training roster the maximum number of persons when the Work Projects Administration appeals to Congress for a continuance of its efforts.

Will you kindly use your best efforts to assist this community in maintaining on the two projects in this city a sufficient number of persons to complete the utilities mentioned?

Very truly yours,

ALFRED KALKOFEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] made the statement that people have a wishbone where their backbone ought to be. Yes; they were wishing back about 1933, and then along came the New Deal of the Democratic Party and put in their hearts hope where despair had been before—took the wish out and gave substance to the things their hearts desired; took them out of starvation and soup lines and gave them work and food.

The W. P. A. has done great good in this Nation. I do not believe any program has ever been undertaken by any country in the world that has accomplished so much good for the country, the Nation, in both physical and humane value. Certainly the kind of work and the number of projects that have been carried on have brought criticism for mistakes, because nobody can do things on such a big scale and not make some mistakes. I am proud of the fact that there has been very little, if any, scandal connected with the W. P. A. It has been honest, and the Democratic Party may well be proud of that. The W. P. A. program, nevertheless, will go down in history as one of the greatest accomplishments of the world in the interest of the common man.

It is necessary to remember—and I say this advisedly—that there is a definite move to wipe out all the New Deal agencies, those agencies that have done such great good for this Nation because they have helped the common man. A group of conservatives who have no use for the common man have for a long time now been trying to wipe out everything that has been done for the common good of the average man. Oh, yes. They practically wiped out the C. C. C. camps, but who were the boys who went to the C. C. C. camps? They were the

sons of the common men. They cut down N. Y. A. and would like to wipe it out. Who were the boys who received help from the N. Y. A.? They were the sons of the common men of America. I note that they voted in favor of training men for industry because it was help for the big industrialist but voted against helping boys remain in school and college because it would be help for the poor boy; yes, and it was the common man who received help from the W. P. A. During the time those agencies were so popular the very men who now criticize them dared not do so when it was unpopular to do so. Now they feel they can hide behind the war program and use that as a reason to ease their conscience. Their hearts were always against the poor man but they needed the poor man's vote so they at least kept quiet and did not work openly against the measures.

Let me warn you that those very men, the common men of this Nation, who were helped by the New Deal, are the men who will cast the votes in this election as they have in other elections. Let me call attention to the fact that if it were not for the W. P. A. you would have had malnutrition running rampant in this Nation. There are many young men whose health would have been ruined because of lack of food if it were not for the New Deal agencies. You would not have the fine boys you have today to make up the Army we are sending to the front to fight the Axis if it were not for the W. P. A. and other New Deal agencies. It was because of the foresight of the Democratic Party and the foresight to meet the issue, and some of you progressive Republicans who helped us, that we have been able to bring these boys into the fighting forces, happy to know they are not broken down in health through malnutrition; we are happy to know we have helped the farmer, and we have helped the common man of this Nation to live a better life, and to now be in a position to call on them to help win this war. They feel they have something to fight for.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor today for the purpose of rejoining to the remarks made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] immediately following my remarks of yesterday on this resolution. I notified the gentleman from Missouri that I intended to make this rejoinder, and I am glad he is present to hear what I have to say.

In speaking yesterday I called attention first to the fact that in this time of national crisis every man, woman, and child in our country is being required to put his pocketbook on the firing line. I stated further that the American people are entitled to receive full value for every dollar of their money spent by the Government. I made the point, the incontrovertible point, that many of these W. P. A. projects are absolutely useless, that they simply amount to digging holes and filling the holes up again.

I maintained, and now earnestly maintain, that it is distinctly for the welfare of the country and for the good of the recipients of this relief to terminate the work relief system as soon as possible and to use the productive capacity of the employable men and women now on the W. P. A. rolls in constructive, useful work. The gentleman from Missouri, however, concluded that I was attacking the W. P. A. and asking for its abolition. In that connection, I refer to this excerpt from my remarks of yesterday:

I am not maintaining that we should kill Work Projects Administration entirely this year, because I realize that it would be impractical to do so. However, I do maintain that we should terminate the system of manufactured work and work relief as soon as possible and practical, for the good not only of the needy themselves but for the good of the various communities.

I cannot let go unchallenged the statement of the gentleman from Missouri that the work now being done by the W. P. A. in my home city of New York is of useful and lasting good. I have the documentation here to refute that statement, but in the 4 minutes at my disposal it is, of course, impossible to present a full and clear picture.

I may say, however, there are 54 projects that have been approved for inclusion in the program for New York City since the beginning of the Seventy-seventh Congress. I have before me here on the lectern the official notification cards giving a description of each of these projects. I regret that time does not permit me to read to you all these descriptions, as I am sure you would find them interesting and illuminating. However, you will gain some idea of their general nature when I tell you that 10 of them have to do with the indexing, sorting, cleaning, salvaging, microfilming, and other processing of current and obsolete public records and records of discontinued Federal relief programs in the city of New York.

In other words, taking these old records, sorting and salvaging them, making pictures of them and putting most of them back in storage. Do you know what that project is costing? One hundred thousand dollars? No. A half a million dollars? Wrong again. It is costing \$2,263,928. Of that sum just one project is costing \$700,350. That is for the salvaging, sorting, indexing, microfilming, and preserving of the records of discontinued relief agencies and projects in the city of New York.

Broken down into terms of military equipment and matériel which we so vitally need on our far-flung battle fronts, we find that this sum of \$2,263,928 would buy 84 light tanks costing \$27,000 each, or 34 medium tanks costing \$67,000 each, or 20 heavy tanks costing \$114,000 each. I might say to the gentleman from New York, who spoke earlier today, that, of course, the city of New York and the State of New York are going to take care of those people who are unable to obtain jobs in private industry, or with the Government because of age, physical disabilities, or other circumstances beyond their control.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I cannot yield now, my time has almost expired.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Tell us how they will take care of them.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. In conclusion, let me say that I cannot conceive of my good friend from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] or any other member of the New York delegation or any Member of this House for that matter seriously and sincerely objecting to going through the W. P. A. rolls with a fine-tooth comb and weeding out the employables and giving them such aid as we properly can in taking their rightful places in private industry to the end that their productive effort may be utilized to good avail and to the further end that they may enjoy to the fullest extent the heritage of self-reliance and independence handed down to us by those generations of stalwart, hard-working Americans who so well and so strongly builded our country to its present eminence and, in so doing, provided us with a pattern to go by.

The CHAIRMAN. The chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], for 4 minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, first, I wish to say that I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I know that every Member of this House fully realizes that the storm is breaking all over the world on a scale never before recorded in the pages of modern history. No one can read the billboards of today and fail to recognize that the military and international political stakes in this fantastic drama of 1942 are very high, uncommonly high for all concerned. Never before in the history of the United States have they been any higher. Their magnitude is inevitable for the United States and each hour it all grows more involved for all of our people.

Here we are in June 1942, posing as the savior of the world, politically, economically, and spiritually. In a period of 10 years we have not licked the unemployment problem of this country and although we are assuming the dollar obligation, as so delicately outlined by the gentleman from New York a few moments ago, we have before us this bill today asking for these hundreds of millions of dollars with which to carry on so-called relief work. Is there any way the United States can save the world before it first learns how to save itself? Can a man be a leader in the affairs of men until he first learns how to control his own affairs? I think those questions answer themselves.

All over this country mercantile houses are closing counters because they cannot get employees. Throughout the Central West and the Pacific Coast States they are without ample workers today and propose to import people from old Mexico to do the work of saving food, for instance. We have hundreds of millions of people who will call upon us for food and we will either furnish them food or go down cursed by all the people of the earth. We have assumed this obligation.

We have the situation here where my friend from California says that we either do this particular thing or put them on direct relief. He sets up a straw man and knocks him down. I disagree with that philosophy 100 percent.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. You do not have to put them on direct relief. You can put them to doing private work outside the W. P. A. program and that is what you ought to do.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman think that can be done in the case of men 60 years old and older?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not think it, I know by actual experience, that men 60 years of age can be profitably used to themselves and their community. Good gracious, let my friend go through the farming communities and witness the enormous performance of heavy labor by men and women past 60 years of age. Continuing W. P. A. only adds to the burdens of these very people. My colleagues, the day is not too far distant when we shall have to travel tough roads. The honeymoon is drawing to a close. Pay day is coming. The laws of God Almighty cannot be forever ignored without the people having to pay the consequences.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. Under the order of the House, a certain time was agreed to in addition to the 5 minutes allotted the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Because Members have not used all the time, there remain 4 minutes. The suggestion has been made that this time be divided between two gentlemen who were not standing, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON]. These two gentlemen will be recognized for 2 minutes apiece. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] for 2 minutes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, a good deal has been said here this afternoon about New York. May I say that half of the ills of this country are due probably to New York. She has hung it on us with her labor standards, through Madam Perkins and others, the Wages and Hours Act, and other labor acts trying to vindicate the New York super standard. All these things of New York have influenced the Nation. While a fan dancer may not always be able to get pupils, they insist on staying around Ninety-eighth Street and being on W. P. A. or relief.

What about the men in the country who used to run livery stables? What would they have done had they waited for Uncle Sam to have taken care of them? They did not do that; they went out and found jobs. What are the tire men and auto men doing today? They are not going on W. P. A. They are going out and finding these new jobs. Let these people in New York go out and find jobs. They will not let a farmer come in there and distribute his food. They are stopped from doing that. We are more generous.

We welcome these unemployed New Yorkers to come out and join the farmers' unions—harvest is just at hand, and we will not charge them \$25, \$50, or \$100 to start to work. We will let them work. Let them come from New York; those men who want to work. We will not charge a fee. While we cannot furnish time and a half for overtime we will furnish plenty of work. The draftees are leaving New York by the thousands to enter the armed forces for a lot less pay than the union scale of the first city. If these men can leave New York, why cannot the unemployed leave, or a large percent of them; when they have their choice as to where they can go and what they shall do. There is plenty of labor in the United States of America today for the unemployed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a few observations. We do not want to let our minds be beclouded by the appeal about the city of New York. It is one of the great cities of our country. I do not like to see an appeal made trying to divide men in this Chamber on whether they represent city districts or agricultural districts.

The fact remains that the W. P. A. has rendered a great service. Of course, mistakes have been made. Any human agency makes mistakes. However, the W. P. A. has rendered a wonderful service. The fact remains that there is a need for its continuance, to some extent. The fact remains that the President has cut last year's appropriation to the bone, \$280,000,000, with what remains over from last year's appropriation that is not obligated, which I understand to be approximately \$60,000,000. There is a demand for the continuation of the W. P. A. Without making any appeal to emotion but appealing to reason, I say there is a necessity for its continuance. I urge the Committee to vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, and I hope the House will pass the bill as recommended by the President and as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Looking at the over-all picture of the Nation as a whole, from a national angle, not from a sectional or group angle, there is a necessity for this bill. I hope it will not be cut in the manner proposed by the gentleman from New York, and I hope the action of the Committee on Appropriations will be carried through.

This is a situation that should appeal to our rational mind and not to our emotional mind. In response to the appeal to our rational mind, there is a necessity for the passage of the bill as reported out by the committee.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Who wrote this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Pennsylvania participated in its preparation with the rest of the committee, of which he is a distinguished and influential member.

Mr. RICH. No; I did not. I was against it all the way.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, my good friend from New York [Mr. TABER], for once in his life is just a little illogical. If this bill is as bad as he says it is, he ought to vote to strike out all of it.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, we ought to make it as little bad as we can by reducing it as far as possible.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is shirking his duty; if he thinks it is as bad as all that, he ought to eradicate it root and branch, but he only moves to strike out a part of it. He is departing from consistency.

Of course, I understand the gentleman is from a favored State. As we know, the bulk of these war contracts and war employment is largely segregated in 12 States. By a happy coincidence, New York gets the largest amount of contracts, the largest amount of money, and the largest amount of employment, of any State in the Union. Of course if New York is taken care of the rest of the country can take care of itself. But there are 36 States aside from the 12 favored States, in which unemployment is still a problem.

How can this problem be met? The gentleman from New York offers no remedy, no alternative. Let them starve.

This bill offers the only solution. It has been tried for 9 years and has proven remarkably effective. It has met every need.

The only tenable objection that can be made to the bill before us is that it does not provide sufficient funds to care for a larger percentage of the unemployed.

Three million men are without work according to the latest computation. This bill provides for only one-sixth of them.

The President drastically reduced the amount recommended to Congress. As it comes to the House, the bill carries an appropriation 68 percent lower than the current year, providing employment for less than one-sixth of the unemployed.

It is in that respect wholly inadequate. Due to the shift in industry from domestic production to war production vast numbers of men have been thrown out of employment who cannot be placed in war production plants. They are not accessible to such plants, or they are too old, or are otherwise not adapted to the specialized requirements.

In addition, there are men in every community—in oil, automobile, sales, and small merchandising business unexpectedly thrown out of employment with no place to get back. This is not a surmise. It is not an estimate. It is a careful scientific computation made by the non-authoritative Government agencies, including statistical bureaus from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the author of this amendment, has voted year after year to appropriate millions of dollars for these agencies to enable them to compile statistics, but now when in response to his direction and with the appropriations he has voted, they report these statistics, he denies the accuracy of their figures. Of course if, as he contends, their findings are erroneous, he is justified in his opposition, but their reports are the most authoritative available and show that the unemployment of men upon whom families are dependent, the unemployment of men whose children need bread, is so great at the present time that even on the basis of the appropriation carried in this bill the W. P. A. can take care of only one-sixth of them. In the face of this situation the gentleman from New York offers an amendment which would make it possible to care for less than one-twelfth of these unemployed workmen, and one-twelfth of the families in need of sustenance. If W. P. A. is to be continued at all, it ought to be maintained at least on the minimum scale recommended by the President. We ought to vote the full amount or we ought to vote nothing, and the gentleman's amendment does neither.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 102, noes 104.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 119, noes 123.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman; I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: On page 4, line 4, after the semicolon, strike out the remainder of line 4, and down to line 8, including the comma following the word "purposes."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, the request refers to debate on this amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Just on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would strike out the following language on lines 4, 5, 6, and 7 on page 4: "Educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, and production projects for defense purposes," but leaves lines 8 and 9 which provide for "miscellaneous projects," such as sewing

rooms, school lunches, nursing, and so forth. My primary objection to this provision is that by way of its adoption we would be setting up an entirely different program for the W. P. A. and one which would be duplicating work already provided for in other agencies. Only last week we provided \$49,000,000 to be used by the N. Y. A. for training people to work in defense activities, and there were upwards of \$90,000,000 granted to the States to be used for the same purpose in vocational training schools, and there were more appropriations for three other distinct agencies for the identical purpose.

Now we come to a sixth agency asking an appropriation to train men and women in industry. All the appropriations referred to are predicated upon the theory there is a great demand for labor in industry, and in order to meet that demand people must be trained for it. I am not prepared to deny that there is a shortage to some extent, and I am not averse to providing money to train people for the highest possible degree of efficiency in industry, but the point I am making is there is no necessity for making appropriations for every Government agency for this purpose. As I have said, we provided last week for training men in the Department of Labor for apprenticeship training in plant training, and then the National Youth Administration, all of them training men and women to go into industry. The Office of Education also has an appropriation, as well as the War Production Board. These appropriations were all approved last week and I am not criticizing them. I supported the most of them, but I think we have gone far enough, and I am now wondering whether this idea of training people for industry is not a little overworked. There may be some shortage in industry. Everyone who has come here to justify such an appropriation has said there is a great deficiency.

I do not know whether there is great shortage or not, but they say so, and I am not prepared to deny it. However, the Secretary of Labor, head of the Department charged with the responsibility of finding out and reporting whether or not there is a sufficient supply of labor, said before your committee less than 90 days ago, on page 5 of the hearings:

There has not been as yet a shortage of labor. There are spots where there are stringencies, difficulties in getting the people you want the day you want them, but we have not developed a shortage of labor, not even of skilled labor. And the reason for it has been the intelligent use of this training on the job both in apprenticeship and in other forms of in-plant training.

Mr. Chairman, on page 70 of the hearings it is shown that \$104,200,000, out of the \$280,000,000 asked for in the bill, will be used for teaching and training men and women for employment in industry, leaving only about \$18,000,000 for sewing room projects as compared with approximately \$91,000,000 last year, and there will be a corresponding reduction in the lunchroom projects. In other words, in this amendment to strike out the projects named, your sewing room and lunchroom projects will not get a

"taste," or even a "smell" out of this bill, and it will not be 60 days before most of them will be discontinued.

There are many people who by reason of age are not able to secure employment in industry and there is justification in giving consideration to them, but there will be very few if any in my section of the country who will receive any benefit from this bill. I again refer to the hearings upon which this bill is based and there find that 72 percent of the war industries are located in 12 States and I find further that more than 50 percent of this appropriation will be spent for relief work in those 12 States. That is in the States where you have the greatest amount of war industries and where the opportunities for employment should certainly be the greatest you will take more than one-half of this appropriation to take care of the unemployed in those States.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposes to strike out one of the most valuable provisions of the bill. It proposes to strike out the appropriation for adult education, nurses' training, sewing projects, training for national defense work, and so forth.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? No; it does not strike that out at all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There can be no doubt about it. I am reading from the bill in my hand.

Mr. HARE. I know the gentleman does not mean to misquote.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It proposes to strike out training for manual occupation in industries engaged in production for national defense, and so far as duplication is concerned, there can be no duplication because there is a material distinction between the two provisions cited by the gentleman. This item provides for those who are unable to support themselves and must have subsistence at the time they are taking training, as contrasted with those who are to be given training only.

The great need of the day is for trained workers to man our war industries.

The multiplication of plants and the tremendous expansion taking place in factories producing war materials is so rapid that there are no reservoirs of trained men from which experienced workmen can be drawn to operate them, either in the clerical departments or the shops. This amendment would not only deprive industry of needed personnel but it would deny men the training which would make them self-supporting. It would make impossible the acquisition of knowledge and experience which would insure the opportunity of getting jobs and becoming self-dependent, self-respecting, self-supporting citizens. The most convincing evidence of the need of this fund is that W. P. A. is steadily graduating from these courses men who are going into industry every day. No more unfortunate change could be made in the bill than to strike out this provision. I trust the amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HARE) there were—ayes 70, noes 66.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. HARE to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 86, noes 106.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I have sent to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. NORTON: Page 4, line 10, after the word "projects", insert "not less than \$6,000,000 of the funds made available in this act shall be used exclusively for the operation of day nurseries and nursery schools for the children of employed mothers."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I addressed the Committee and asked additional support of the day nurseries and the nursery schools throughout the country, carried in this appropriation bill. I can well understand the necessity for curtailing funds for unnecessary projects which, during the depression years, were absolutely essential. However, because of the great number of women in industry on account of the war, it becomes increasingly evident provision must be made for the care of children of working mothers of the Nation.

Unless the mothers are assured of the welfare of their children, it will be impossible for them to extend their best efforts to the production of those essentials necessary to win the war.

I can speak of nursery schools with authority, having organized a voluntary day nursery in Jersey City during the World War, in which we provided for 100 children a day, at a time when there was no Government help in this endeavor. The Work Projects Administration has been conducting 1,500 nursery schools throughout the country, in every State of the Union, and I refer Members to my speech on page 5107 of the RECORD of yesterday, where they will find an interesting story of the nurseries that are operating at the present time, of the great benefit they are to the children of working mothers and their consolation in the knowledge that their children are safe and properly cared for. The W. P. A. has done a splendid work in this regard. They are doing a great job, and they could do better if they had more funds to enlarge the work and open more nurseries, particularly in the districts where extensive war work makes it necessary

to employ many mothers, with small children. These nurseries provide food, recreation, medical care, rest periods—everything necessary for the comfort and welfare of children.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped to offer an amendment to increase the amount carried in the bill under the heading of education, and so forth, but I have been advised that such an amendment would not be accepted by the committee, and in view of the fact that the Appropriations Committee has been most considerate of my requests, and because I understand the handicaps they are under and the great amount of work they are responsible for, I am reluctant to force this issue. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment, which does not increase the amount carried in the bill and earnestly hope it will be adopted, in order to secure the continuation and if possible the enlargement of the nursery work for the needy children of the Nation; and at this time, Mr. Chairman, may I thank the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and all of the Members on the committee who have been most courteous and considerate of me in the requests that I have made for aid to the nurseries.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The debate has been limited to 5 minutes. One minute remains. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON], who has made such a study of day nurseries and who has rendered such valuable service in having them established. I would like to state also that this is very appealing from a humane and kindly point of view, but it is imperative, when judged by the experience of our Allies. It is an absolute necessity to have day nurseries if we are going to have women in industry for war production. And in order to win the war, women will be needed in industry in increasing numbers. Women cannot work unless their children are cared for.

I know that in Massachusetts and all over the country work done by W. P. A. women in the school nutrition projects has been extremely valuable. The children have gained in weight and health. It is even more necessary to have day nurseries because our war work cannot progress unless the children of working mothers have a place to stay.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mrs. NORTON) there were—ayes 59, and noes 74.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mrs. NORTON to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 74, noes 73.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 2, lines 1 and 2, after the word "appropriated", strike out the words "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, \$280,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the words "for the period ending December 31, 1942, \$100,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Reserving the right to object, am I to be recognized for 5 minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is entitled to 5 minutes.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the committee recommendation calls for an appropriation on a 12 months' basis of \$337,000,000, or about 40 percent of the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

It also calls for the carrying of an average of 400,000 beneficiaries on the rolls of W. P. A., as compared with an average in the current fiscal year of about 1,000,000. This also represents about 40 percent of this year's program.

I call attention, however, to the fact that administrative expenditure for the current fiscal year amounted to \$35,420,000, and that 40 percent of that figure is \$14,000,000, and not \$16,000,000 as recommended by the committee or \$17,000,000 as recommended by the Budget.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My time is very limited. I am sorry.

The record shows that W. P. A. plans to operate something less than 215 separate offices, and to maintain a personnel of something like 30,600 during the coming fiscal year, or one administrative or supervisory employee for every 13 beneficiaries.

My amendment accomplishes two things: First, it takes \$3,000,000 out of the amount recommended in the Budget for administrative expenditure. It provides \$14,000,000, exactly the same percentage of this year's total as the percentage recommended in the Budget for the over-all program.

Secondly, it appropriates not for 12 months, but for 6 months, on about the same basis that is recommended by the Budget. The \$100,000,000 recommended by the amendment would, of course, be added to the \$56,000,000 unexpended balance, giving the total of \$156,000,000 to be expended during the 6 months between now and December 31, 1942.

The amendment makes no substantial reduction in the amount of the appropriation available for relief during the 6 months' period.

It realizes for the time being, however, a saving of \$170,000,000; and it permits

a reappraisal of the entire situation, a reappraisal of the effects of the industrial dislocation which is now facing us, at the end of the 6 months' period, December 31, 1942.

If the amendment is adopted, Mr. Chairman, I shall ask unanimous consent that certain figures and language be changed to conform to the proposal.

I hope the committee will adopt the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on the pending amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—ayes 66 and noes 91.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLASON: On page 3, line 11, after the semicolon, insert "Pipe lines for petroleum products."

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, this bill provides for the construction of various types of public projects, including highways, roads, public buildings, parks, public utilities, and various other structures. It seems to me that at this particular time the one thing which is needed most perhaps is a proper system of pipe lines to bring petroleum products from the fields to the east coast and to the large cities of the Midwest. For this reason I have offered this amendment.

This morning's newspaper brings us the story that there really is no sugar shortage in the United States, and that, as a matter of fact, in August the authorities will undoubtedly make some changes and relax their rationing, perhaps give it up altogether. We are also told that there is no shortage of gasoline and petroleum products. We are told there is some question if there is any shortage of rubber. The President is now making a check to determine the facts. There is, however, one kind of shortage about which we are certain, and that is the fact that there is a shortage of transportation for petroleum products to the most important munitions-producing area of the Nation, the east coast.

New England will suffer first and foremost, because winter strikes New England first, and there will be the freezing of the rivers, and there will be the need for a tremendous amount of fuel oil

for heating as well as industrial purposes. I feel that if any money can be used for public projects construction under this bill it might well be used for that of constructing pipe lines. Today's paper brings us the news that a pipe line is going to be built of steel from Texas to Illinois. I would like to know why it is that with a statute on the books, passed nearly a year ago, no work has yet started on the pipe line across Florida. The head of our transportation in this war is Joseph B. Eastman, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He tells us that tank cars do not provide an economical or satisfactory method of supplying petroleum products; that if they are all used for this purpose they cannot meet other needs for which they must be used. He states further that pipe lines are much more dependable and economical. A substantial enlargement of the pipe-line capacity to the East should be made as rapidly as possible. Mr. Eastman also states there is no reason why we should fool around with a barge canal across Florida in connection with the carrying of this petroleum. For these reasons, it seems to me, we should do as Mr. Eastman says, and at once build a pipe line from St. Joe on the Gulf coast to Jacksonville. He assures us that at the present time there is a good protected waterway to both terminals.

This being so, I should like to see this amendment adopted so that if any money is going to be made available as a W. P. A. project for public-works construction, it can be devoted in this time of real need to the relief of what is admitted to be a real shortage. To this end they need pipe lines. They should be constructed.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. JOHNS. I take it the gentleman knows that the President of the United States has the authority to build a pipe line if he wants to.

Mr. CLASON. The gentleman is right and as I pointed out, he can do it under this law which we placed on the statute books about a year ago.

What I would like to have done is to have the work initiated, and if money is to be made available to make work for people who need W. P. A. work, I should like to see the work done on what everybody in the United States would recognize as a worth-while project, the construction of a pipe line wherever it might be located.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. ARNOLD. Does the gentleman want to take the responsibility of having such important work done by W. P. A. labor?

Mr. CLASON. I may say to the gentleman from Illinois that I have seen a great deal of W. P. A. work that is satisfactory. I have seen plenty of good projects constructed by W. P. A. labor in my own city, at air fields and on other projects.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in response to the very able argu-

ment offered by my friend from Massachusetts it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the authorization which he seeks to incorporate in the bill is already provided for in the provision for public utilities. The gentleman knows, of course, that W. P. A. money cannot be spent on any private enterprise; that if the pipe line to which the gentleman refers is built by private capital then no W. P. A. money can be made available for it under any circumstances; but if the pipe line is a public enterprise then it comes within the provision here for public utilities.

However, Mr. Chairman, the whole question of pipe lines, regardless of any provisions we may make or may not make in this bill, boils down to the question of priorities. There is nothing in the priority regulations that more stringently affects materials than the priorities on steel, and therefore on pipe-line construction. It is impossible to get a single foot of pipe without a high priority rating. So any action taken here would be ineffective, even if money were available, whether for public or private enterprise. But, in any event, the bill already carries ample authorization and the gentleman's amendment amounts to mere surplusage.

Mr. CLASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. The gentleman states that the words "public utilities" cover pipe lines. It would be just as easy to argue that it also covers sewer systems, water supply, airports, and other transportation facilities. I see no reason why pipe lines should be excluded from the enumeration if, as the Chairman says, it cannot do any damage to put the words in. Certainly somebody else put a more narrow construction on public utilities in view of the fact these other items are listed. I would like to see this put in the bill in order that there can be no confusion or denial.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman merely proposes to include in the bill what is already there. His amendment is pure surplusage. It is always the policy of every committee to relieve a bill of unnecessary verbiage and redundant provisions. I ask that the amendment offered by the gentleman be rejected.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CLASON) there were—ayes 49, noes 65.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BENNETT: Page 8, line 2, strike out the period at the end of the line, insert a colon and add the following: "Provided further, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for purchase of automobiles for use by an administrative official of the Work Projects Administration or for the employment of any chauffeur."

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I realize that in a time like this when our Government is spending several thousand dollars every time the clock ticks, the amount of money that would be saved by my amendment appears infinitesimal, but it is also true that in a time when the people are being taxed as never before in the history of the Republic, it is the duty of Congress to save every dollar that can be saved. Further, I do not like the principle of furnishing bureaucrats automobiles and chauffeurs at the expense of the taxpayers.

Many bureaucrats who could not be elected dog catcher in their home precinct have been given jobs by the administration at salaries equal to those paid to Members of Congress. These bureaucrats are out nothing to secure their jobs and the value of their services is not subjected to approval or disapproval by the voters.

I can see no good reason why these men should receive better treatment than elected officials who buy their own cars and act as their own chauffeurs.

More than 40 Federal officials here in Washington now ride in Government-provided automobiles driven by chauffeurs paid by the taxpayers.

As a rule, these automobiles are not the moderately-priced kind driven by Members of Congress. Many are Cadillac and Lincoln limousines. I do not know the cost of the various automobiles, but I think it would be reasonable to assume that they have cost on an average of \$2,500 each. At this figure, 40 would cost \$100,000. If you will figure the annual depreciation on these cars, the cost of gasoline, oil, tires, and upkeep, you will find that it would run in the neighborhood of \$30,000 a year. The chauffeurs are paid an average of about \$1,800 per year, or \$64,000 per annum. This makes a total of \$94,000 per year.

Taxicab fares in Washington are 30, 40, 60, and 80 cents, depending on the zone. If we take the highest fare of 80 cents for each of the 40 now using Government-owned cars and allow them two trips per day for 300 working days per year, we find that the cost per official would amount to \$480 annually. For 40 officials the cost of taxicabs on this basis would run \$19,200 a year, which, subtracted from the \$94,000, would leave a balance of \$74,800 in favor of the taxpayers. However, I contend that they should pay for their own transportation as low-salaried Government workers do.

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that this amendment would affect only one agency, but if it is adopted, I will offer similar amendments to appropriation bills as they are submitted to the House.

I find that some officials in the executive department have more than one Government-owned automobile. In February, Jesse Jones was provided with two automobiles—a Buick sedan and a Cadillac limousine and two chauffeurs, each of whom was paid \$1,800 a year. He had one car in his capacity as Secretary of Commerce and the other as Federal Loan Administrator. He lost the latter job

February 28, and I am not advised whether or not he still has both automobiles and both chauffeurs.

Federal Security Administrator McNutt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau have two chauffeurs each. McNutt's drivers receive \$1,320 and \$1,200 annually, and Morgenthau's \$2,000 and \$1,320. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is more liberal with the taxpayer's money in the matter of pay for chauffeur than any other public official. Her driver is paid \$2,500 a year. I am not advised as to the number of hours her chauffeur gives to the job, but I would venture the assertion that a farmer would not consider them burdensome.

Here is a partial list of bureaucrats and Cabinet members with chauffeurs and the salaries paid their drivers by the Government:

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.....	\$1,320
Farm Security Administrator C. B. Baldwin.....	1,500
Agricultural Adjustment Administrator R. M. Evans.....	1,200
Budget Director Harold D. Smith.....	1,320
Bureau of Standards Director Lyman J. Briggs.....	1,620
Bureau of Census Director J. C. Capt. Civil Aeronautics Administrator Charles I. Stanton.....	1,200
Deputy Civil Aeronautics Administrator A. S. Koch.....	1,200
Coordinator of Information William J. Donovan.....	1,320
National Youth Administrator Aubrey Williams.....	1,500
Federal Works Administrator Philip Fleming.....	1,400
Public Roads Commissioner T. H. MacDonald.....	1,500
Work Projects Administrator Howard O. Hunter.....	1,860
Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.....	2,100
Deputy Petroleum Coordinator Ralph K. Davies.....	1,800
Attorney General Francis Biddle.....	1,500
Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel W. Tracy.....	1,320
Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson.....	1,680
Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.....	1,320
Railroad Retirement Board Chairman M. W. Latimer.....	1,320
Member M. R. Reed.....	1,500
Member L. M. Eddy.....	1,500
Director Selective Service, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.....	1,320
Secretary of State Cordell Hull.....	1,680
Treasury Director of Procurement Clifton E. Mack.....	1,440
Veterans' Administrator Frank Hines (plus a \$1,560-a-year messenger who also acts as a chauffeur).....	1,680

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks, because I want to include a list of bureaucrats and others who are driving automobiles paid for by the taxpayers of this country and who are using tax-supported chauffeurs.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may have permission to revise and extend his remarks. He will have to secure permission in the House for the inclusion of any extraneous matter.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in this amendment, we are asked to go through the superfluous, useless motion of considering a provision which is already in the bill. If the gentleman will turn to page 20, he will find in lines 13 and 14 the item which effectuates the very thing he proposes in his amendment. He will note that under this language no automobile can be purchased. There is no authority to buy a single car and there is no money in this bill anywhere for new automobiles. There are no funds in this appropriation anywhere that may be spent under any circumstances for the acquisition of automobiles, either new or old.

Mr. BENNETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT. Does the gentleman know that the W. P. A. Administrator today is using a car that is furnished by the taxpayers and that he is using a chauffeur paid for by the taxpayers?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly, he has an automobile. How else could he discharge the duties of his office? But the gentleman's amendment does not touch it. Even if the gentleman's amendment is agreed to, it will not affect that automobile. The proposition submitted in the gentleman's amendment relates to the purchase of cars, the procurement of new cars, and there is no authority in this bill to buy a single new car, there is no money in the bill to buy new cars, there is no provision in this bill under which a new car could be procured at all, in any way or under any circumstance.

Mr. BENNETT. Would not my amendment save the tires, the gasoline, and the chauffeurs at a time when tires and gasoline are necessary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would not save an ounce of rubber, it would not save one gallon of gasoline, it would not save a thing. The prohibition against purchases which he seeks to effect is already in the bill. There is no authority in the bill for the purchase of automobiles, no money for the purchase, and no provision under which the new automobiles to which his amendment refers could be secured. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but the W. P. A. reported that it was discontinuing a number of the cars already on hand. They are reducing the number of cars they now have. They did not ask for new cars, and, of course, the committee did not give them any.

The gentleman's amendment is futile, inapplicable, and mere surplusage. It could not have any effect in the world except to add useless verbiage to the bill. We ought not to encumber any bill with unnecessary provisions, and the time of

the committee ought not to be taken with proposals to insert propositions already in the bill. I ask that the amendment be rejected.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNS: On page 7, line 16, after "service", strike out "\$310,000" and insert "\$100,000."

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, this \$310,000 is for the sole purpose, of course, of advertising W. P. A. in its communications. I feel that this is a place where we can save some money. There is \$310,000 provided here for communications. Then out of the \$16,000,000 there is \$100,000 more to be expended for information. That makes \$410,000.

I feel that we can save the taxpayers of this country \$210,000. One hundred thousand dollars is sufficient for any publicity purposes. If there is anyone who does not know anything about the W. P. A. after the time we have had with it and after so many people have been on its pay roll, then nobody else ought to find out anything more about it. I feel that the \$200,000 is sufficient, and that is the reason I offer this amendment. I hope the Members of the House will see it that way and vote accordingly.

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of retaining the appropriation for Work Projects Administration as it is very essential in the Sixth District of Maryland which I have the honor to represent. We have many projects started in the district very necessary to the defense program and if these had to be abandoned it would endanger our war effort. Our nursery schools are caring for the children of workers and in some places communities with W. P. A. aid are expanding present facilities to care for the additional workers.

Mr. Chairman, I have received the following telegrams from the mayor of Hagerstown and the mayor of Cumberland:

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 10, 1942.
Representative KATHARINE BYRON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Curtailment of the Work Projects Administration program for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, to a program that would limit workers assigned to projects to 130 hours per month and nonlabor funds to \$6 per man per month would not permit the city of Hagerstown to expand projects vital to the war effort inasmuch as the city of Hagerstown could not take care of the full burden. Will you please use your good office to formulate a program whereby projects essential to the war effort would be granted exemptions to 192 hours per month as deemed necessary and that nonlabor funds could be available from Federal funds to take care of the portion that the sponsoring bodies could not meet? It is contemplated filing with the Work Projects Administration within the week a project for the expansion of our airport, of which certain useful units of work

are scheduled for completion by June 30 under a project now operating in conjunction with the Work Projects Administration. If this project can be approved it would give the city of Hagerstown not only additional facilities deemed necessary by the civilian pilot training school as well as the testing of planes produced by Fairchild Aircraft Corporation for the Army and Navy.

RICHARD H. SWEENEY, Mayor.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 8, 1942.

Mrs. WILLIAM D. BYRON,
Member House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Mayor and council of Cumberland has pledged \$200,000 to the support of a municipal airport to be built by Work Projects Administration with their promise that the remaining amount be paid by them to the completion of the master plan. This master plan embraced four runways, the first of which is not completed. It has been endorsed by the Government as a defense project. Should Work Projects Administration funds not be allocated for its completion the city will be unable to complete same ready for use. I, therefore, most earnestly request that you use your good offices to make available such Government funds as will support the completion of this project together with any other defense projects.

THOMAS F. CONLON, Mayor.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, my good friend is laboring under a misapprehension. He has the impression that this item refers to the information service. As a matter of fact it has no relation to the information service. It does not touch it in any way. It provides exclusively for the communication service, that is, to telephone, telegraph, and switchboard rental. It has no connection at all with the matters which the gentleman has just discussed in the committee. I ask, therefore, that the amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNS) there were—ayes 46, noes 51.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNS: On page 7, line 17, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$500,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, this item of \$1,000,000 is for traveling expenses. Since this bill was brought in, of course, everybody realizes they are cutting down the traveling in this country, or at least

they are cutting down travel in the East and are going to cut it down every place else. You can wear out a good many tires and a good deal of rubber with a million dollars' worth of traveling. This item ought to be cut down. If you give this agency \$500,000 to spend, in view of the amount you are going to appropriate here that is certainly a reasonable amount for travel. The W. P. A. ought to be willing to cut down its travel, just as other people of the country are being asked to do. For that reason, I ask that this \$500,000 be voted as sufficient to take care of the traveling expenses of the W. P. A. during the coming year.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this item already has been drastically reduced. It has been cut from \$2,800,000 to \$1,000,000. In this amount it provides for certain essential travel by employees of the agency who, unless they are given funds for transportation, may as well be dismissed. They can perform their duties only if they are allowed to visit the projects over which they exercise supervision. Therefore, in view of the fact that the item has already been cut to the irreducible minimum if this branch of the service is to function at all, I ask that the amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PEARSON moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, this motion is offered in good faith, not with any desire to be facetious or capricious. I think if this objectionable legislation can be nipped in the bud at the beginning, without wasting a whole afternoon reading this bill, we may as well dispose of it now.

On the amendment offered previously today to cut the appropriation for the W. P. A. in half, many Members of the House would have voted to strike out the entire amount, but they hesitated to cut the amount provided and leave the program in an uncertain state. Therefore, I am offering this motion, which carries with it preferential consideration, to strike the enacting clause from this bill and determine now whether or not we want to appropriate anything for the continuation of the W. P. A.

In connection with this motion, may I say that on March 11 I introduced a bill to abolish the W. P. A. and discontinue any appropriations for it after June 30 of this year. Immediately upon the introduction of this bill I received over 500 letters from every section of the United States, I dare say as many as 1 from every congressional district, and in some

districts letters from almost all the counties, congratulating me on the introduction of this bill and urging and insisting that a stubborn fight be made to obtain action on it. I received from New York City over 20 letters from persons employed by W. P. A. telling me how rotten the situation was inside the organization and urging me to do something toward a discontinuance of the favoritism, the injustice, and the injudicious expenditure of money, or else bring the W. P. A. to an early end.

That is the situation all over this country. Many people on W. P. A. rolls have no respect for the organization. Many laugh about what they are getting as subsidies from this Government for doing nothing, and Congress is the laughing stock of the country for the continuation of such an agency as this. It is holding us up to public scorn, and the one regret that I have during 8 years of service in this House is that I was inveigled into supporting the \$4,725,000,000 appropriation that was presented within 10 days after I became a Member of this House. I was inveigled into supporting it on the promise that that money would be allocated to useful projects and would complete the job, but every January since I have been here, from 1935 up until now, we have been confronted with the same promise, and here we are again today trying to appropriate over \$300,000,000 to carry on a project for which there is no earthly excuse; unemployment at an all-time low, employment at an all-time high. There is plenty of gainful employment for the people in this country, and there is no excuse for carrying on this organization and wasting millions and millions of dollars belonging to the taxpayers of this country on projects that are useless, obnoxious, objectionable, and objects to ridicule from one end of this country to the other. Let us put an end to W. P. A. I ask for a vote on this motion in all good faith.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PEARSON] to strike out the enacting clause.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PEARSON) there were—ayes 66, noes 90.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. PEARSON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 60, noes 109.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 7, line 13, strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$14,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that all debate upon this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, in all good regulated business you should not let your overhead eat up the profits of the operation of your business. That is just as essential as anything can be in any business that is operated by private individuals. Private individuals look after every dollar, and when the individual finds that the overhead is too much, that the work can be done for less, and with less overhead he cuts overhead expenses and necessarily makes deductions. This amendment of mine is to cut down the overhead management of the W. P. A. organization. If you will note, they have 280 officers and 30,600 personnel to take care of 400,000 people, which is about 1 to 13. My amendment will reduce this amount by \$2,000,000, and by a proportionate amount you can reduce the personnel. If you can reduce the personnel, why not cut down on your overhead? If you want a good sound business in government, then let us adopt this amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Yes. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. What the gentleman is trying to do is to cut down on some of this administrative expense on the part of these bureaucrats that are traveling around in Pullman cars.

Mr. RICH. Absolutely. Let us stop fooling around, let us let the people of this country know that the House of Representatives is at least a good business organization. That cannot be done, if you do not put a little business into Government, and where you find there is too much overhead, as we have in the operation of the W. P. A., we should do what a successful business organization would do, cut overhead and do it now. To eliminate a number of the employees will not lose anything from the efficiency of the employees, I guarantee that, because too many times I have wondered where the efficiency is anyway. When we have too many men in an organization that are supposed to be leaders who are standing around talking, naturally the employees will do likewise, and if we want to get a dollar's worth of work out of a dollar expended, and if you want to help those people you are bound to keep on the W. P. A., then let us, you and I, cut down this administrative expense so that we can eliminate the expenditure of some of this money in administrative offices and put these men back in industry, and get a little efficiency out of the organization. It is time we do some sound business. Will you help? I hope so. By your vote here you will talk.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 47, noes 53.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. RICH and Mr. CANNON of Missouri to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 62, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that there has been any more ardent New Dealer in Congress since I came here than I am myself. I do not believe there has been any man who has been more ardently for the work of the W. P. A. I may differ in philosophy and ideas with some gentleman, but I say here that I know of no man that I told in higher respect than I do the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PEARSON]. He is a real Christian gentleman. I know that he is held in high esteem, deep in the hearts of not only Democrats but of Republicans in this House. Just because he happens to oppose something that I might be for is no reason why I should hold him in less respect than he deserves. He has been a faithful and valuable Member of this Congress. He has given much, not only to his district, but to his Nation. I believe that the people of his district should be congratulated on sending a man of his type to this Congress. I hope that as time goes on, his district will continue to be represented in this Congress by men of his type. When men of his type are sent to this Congress our Nation is safe. He is the type of man who will labor honestly and truly and efficiently for the things he stands for, whether you are with him or not.

It is the very opposite to what the newspapers have been saying. The newspapers claim that this is a rubber-stamp Congress. This has never been a rubber-stamp Congress and the best illustration I know of is when Democrats will stand up and fight other Democrats when they think they are right. That has gone on and that is the reason we have a democracy in this country today. As long as they send men of the type of my colleague the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PEARSON] to this House you may rest assured that democracy is safe.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to take the entire 5 minutes. All I want to do is to correct an error which was made in my statement yesterday on this bill.

During the course of my remarks I quoted from a letter sent to the President by the Federal Anthracite Coal Commission. It was stated in that letter:

The anthracite area still has almost 500,000 families on relief.

Obviously that is incorrect. I checked up with the Department of Mines today and the reporter of the Commission. I also checked up with the secretary of the Commission and I find that the original script read 50,000 families and not 500,000 families.

So that is the reason for taking this time to explain the error to the House and to report the typographical error.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, do I understand you to say all amendments to this entire section?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All amendments to this section.

Mr. JONES. I have an amendment which I would like to present.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I modify the request, Mr. Chairman, and ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio may have 5 minutes to present his amendment, and that at the conclusion of that time all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close.

Mr. JONES. Further reserving the right to object, I would like 5 minutes on my own amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was included in my request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I would like the attention of the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in charge of this bill in order that I may ascertain whether the opinion which I am about to express coincides with the facts and the opinion of the committee.

Am I correct in the assumption that the operations of W. P. A. generally provide for two types of projects, namely, those that are designated as Federal projects and those that are designated as non-Federal projects? Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct; Federal and non-Federal public projects. Of course, no private projects are included.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, as to the Federal projects, am I correct in the assumption that allocations for the completion of those projects designated as Federal projects are made out of funds appropriated and at the time the allocation is made sufficient funds are set aside to complete the project in its entirety?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the law which has been in effect for several years, a Federal project cannot be started unless the necessary funds are set aside for its completion.

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, I do not think that is an answer to the question. I wish the gentleman would please pay attention to what I am asking, because I know many Members are in confusion on the subject. When a Federal project is approved by the President and funds are allocated, are the funds necessary for the entire completion of that project allocated out of current funds available?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On page 9 of the bill, if the gentleman will follow me, section 5, paragraph (b), provides:

No Federal construction project, except flood control and water-conservation projects authorized under other law, shall be undertaken or prosecuted under the appropriations in this joint resolution unless and until there shall have been allocated and irrevocably set aside Federal funds sufficient for its completion.

That answers the gentleman's question without further comment.

Mr. KEEFE. Then the answer of the gentleman is "Yes," that the funds are irrevocably set aside.

Now, as to non-Federal projects such as the Winnebago County airport now under construction in my district. Am I correct in my assumption that as to non-Federal projects, the allocation is simply to carry on the work to the end of the fiscal year, and that if funds are withdrawn and no other funds provided for the completion of the project in the next fiscal year, the burden of completing such projects would necessarily fall entirely upon the municipality that sponsors it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is right in his assumption; there is no provision to cover such cases. There is no commitment for completion.

Mr. KEEFE. So that as to all non-Federal projects in the districts of the various Members of Congress that are not now completed and which the local municipalities, or the State, or the sponsors have provided, unless funds are provided in this appropriation bill those projects will either have to stop or funds necessary for their completion will have to be provided by the sponsoring authorities.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. KEEFE. May I also say in this connection that while there may be great criticism of many of the projects that have been undertaken by the W. P. A. I think those who make that criticism must necessarily be criticizing the local authorities, because with the exception of Federal projects all projects must have local sponsorship, and the law provides that the Federal Government cannot assume more than three-quarters of the expense of such non-Federal projects. If there is fault in the character of the projects, it is with the local municipalities that sponsor them.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 2, line 20, after the word "appropriation", strike out the period, insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That none of these funds shall be expended for projects sponsored by any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Federal Government unless specifically authorized by Congress."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment obviously is for Congress to have control over what projects shall be sponsored by the Federal Government. We go through the motions of listening to justifications for

every agency, establishment, and department of Government. Presumably we vote the appropriations necessary for the specific job to be done. To illustrate my point let us assume that the Maritime Commission is given an appropriation to erect a building. If my amendment is defeated, they may not use that money to build the building under contract as we anticipated when we appropriated it, but use the money to sponsor a W. P. A. project. Thus the W. P. A. can supplement the funds we voted for the Maritime Commission to complete the building under contract. It is not fair to the Congress of the United States after we get through with these appropriation bills for the W. P. A. to furnish a slush fund in addition. W. P. A. should be reduced to absolute bare essentials. If we are going to continue it at all, we should adopt this amendment so we shall not have any Federal agency sponsoring a W. P. A. project that has not been authorized by Congress. As a specific example let me remind you of the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis. Twice Congress turned this project down. What do you think happened? The National Park Service sponsored W. P. A. projects to do the very job that Congress determined on two occasions should not be done. This is a sample of the mischief I want to eliminate by this amendment, and I hope it has the support of the gentlemen of the committee today. I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee what objection there is to this amendment which prohibits the use of money on projects which Congress has not given specific approval.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, apparently the gentleman has overlooked the fact that his amendment would prevent the Federal Government from sponsoring projects to expedite the war effort. If the gentleman's amendment were adopted we could not promote work around airports, navy yards, cantonments, or Government reservations; we could not do, unless specifically authorized by Congress, work on access roads now so necessary in these strategic areas. The Federal Government should not have its hands tied in this way by such a law at a time when we are so desperately in need of the many war project facilities which can be provided with this money but which would be denied or delayed under the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has cited laudable Federal war projects, but the thing I want to get at is the foolish expenditure for boondoggling projects. Certainly it would not take long to get a bill through Congress to outline the nature and type of projects for which the W. P. A. funds can be used for national defense. Perhaps Congress will scrutinize more carefully than the bureaucrats have in the past.

Certainly we can eliminate all that would be sponsored by the "spend as usual" agencies of the type that put the fan dancers on the Federal pay roll and projects of the type of the Jefferson Memorial at St. Louis that Congress on two occasions turned down. Certainly the

gentleman would want Congress to determine what should be handled by contract and what should be handled by W. P. A. I want to get at the nonessential expenditures.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman would eliminate or retard those things in which W. P. A. can be most effective in helping win the war.

Mr. JONES. I understand the gentleman's proposition, but I am sure the gentleman wants to cut the boondoggling. Let us put W. P. A., if it is to be continued, within the control and within the hands of Congress. It will not be done without this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit me to answer his question, there is no boondoggling in the W. P. A. program either in the current year of 1942 or for the coming year of 1943. That was very carefully inquired into in the course of the hearings. There is nothing in the bill which could be interpreted as authorizing boondoggling or providing funds for boondoggling by any stretch of the imagination. You may be certain nothing of the sort could have escaped the eyes of the vigilant gentlemen from New York and Massachusetts—not to mention the majority members of the committee.

Mr. JONES. Certainly the gentleman will not contend this amendment is bad legislative policy. Certainly the gentleman wants Congress to determine what W. P. A. projects shall be sponsored by the Federal Government. I do not think it is honest for the funds of Federal agencies to be supplemented with W. P. A. funds. The gentleman knows that Congress has not turned down a single request for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. Let the Congress determine whether it wants defense and war work of other Federal agencies to be done by W. P. A. This amendment is sound and ought to be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 30, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

SEC. 2. (a) In order to provide for administrative expenses incidental to carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution, the following sums are hereby appropriated to the following agencies, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943: (1) General Accounting Office, \$625,000; and (2) Treasury Department: (a) Procurement Division, \$1,000,000; (b) Division of Disbursement, \$457,000; (c) Office of the Treasurer, \$150,000; (d) Secret Service Division, \$52,000; (e) Bureau of Accounts, \$300,000, to remain available until December 31, 1942, for administrative accounting; total, Treasury Department, \$1,959,000.

(b) The appropriations in this section shall not be used to pay the compensation of persons employed entirely upon the regular work (as distinguished from emergency work under appropriations in this section) of any department or agency, nor to pay the compensation of employees engaged partially

upon such regular work unless, in the determination of the head of such department or agency (which determination shall be conclusive), offsetting employment upon such emergency work of such department or agency is performed by employees paid from the regular funds thereof.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Page 8, line 19, strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$285,000", and in line 20, after "1942", insert "and \$15,000 for the period commencing on January 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1943."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is largely a technical amendment. It does not change the amount of the bill, nor does it change the amount provided for this specific purpose. The only difference is that it make \$285,000 of the \$300,000 available for the first 6 months of the fiscal year and \$15,000 for the last 6 months.

The amendment has the approval of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNS: Page 8, line 21, after the words "Treasury Department", strike out "\$1,959,000" and insert "\$1,225,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the amendment which he proposes merely affects a total and does not affect any appropriation in the bill?

Mr. JOHNS. If the gentleman is perfectly willing to accept this \$1,225,000, we will not argue the question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We always ask unanimous consent at the close of the consideration of a bill authorizing the Clerk to correct all totals in the bill. So even if the gentleman's amendment were agreed to, the Clerk would correct the total following the passage of the bill and the gentleman's amendment would mean nothing. The gentleman does not propose to strike anything from the bill. His amendment merely refers to a total and leaves everything in the bill that is untouched and in the form in which it is reported to the House. In other words the gentleman's amendment means nothing whether it is adopted or rejected.

Mr. JOHNS. I ask that this be reduced.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that this section here adds \$1,959,000 to this appropriation. I do not know whether the Members realize it or not, but this is separate entirely, and I want to read subsection (b):

(b) The appropriations in this section shall not be used to pay the compensation of persons employed entirely upon the regular work (as distinguished from emergency work under appropriations in this section) of any department or agency, nor to pay the compensation of employees engaged partially upon such regular work unless, in the determination of the head of such department or agency (which determination shall be conclusive), offsetting employment upon such emergency work of such department or agency is performed by employees paid from the regular funds thereof.

It seems to me that we could get along here with \$1,225,000 for disbursing this amount here, whatever it may be, when we finally get through with this bill, and the purpose is to cut that amount down \$775,000. Just which one of these agencies it will be taken out of I am not particularly interested in. That is up to the Treasury, and these other agencies how they are going to disburse this money, but if they only have the \$1,225,000 to disburse, then they will have to live within that appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNS) there were—ayes 33, noes 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated in this joint resolution to the various Federal agencies shall be so apportioned and distributed over the period ending June 30, 1943, and shall be so administered during such period as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished to such agencies during such period for the purposes herein set forth.

SEC. 4. The funds made available by this joint resolution shall be used only for work relief for employable persons in need except as otherwise specifically provided herein.

SEC. 5. (a) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the appropriation contained in section 1 (a) hereof may be allocated, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for administrative expenses of Federal agencies incident to the planning and review of Work Projects Administration projects.

(b) No Federal construction project, except flood-control and water-conservation projects authorized under other law, shall be undertaken or prosecuted under the appropriations in this joint resolution unless and until there shall have been allocated and irrevocably set aside Federal funds sufficient for its completion.

(c) No non-Federal project shall be undertaken or prosecuted under appropriations under this joint resolution unless and until the sponsor has made a written agreement to finance such part of the entire cost thereof as the Work Projects Administration determines under the circumstances is an adequate contribution, taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor. The Commissioner shall prescribe rules and regulations relating to the valuation of contributions in kind by sponsors of projects through

furnishing the use of their own facilities and equipment and the services of their own employees, which shall represent an actual cash value, and such rules and regulations shall also allow credit only to the extent that the furnishing of such contributions represents a financial burden which is undertaken by the sponsors on account of Work Projects Administration projects, or other sponsored projects.

SEC. 6. None of the funds made available by this joint resolution shall be expended on the construction of any building (1) the total estimated cost of which, in the case of a Federal building, exceeds \$100,000 from Federal funds, or (2) the portion of the total estimated cost of which payable from Federal funds, in the case of a non-Federal building, exceeds \$100,000, unless the building is one (a) for which the project has been approved by the President on or prior to May 15, 1940, or for which an issue of bonds has been approved at an election held on or prior to such date, or for which a State legislature has made an appropriation on or prior to such date, or (b) for the completion of which funds have been allocated and irrevocably set aside under prior relief appropriation acts: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any projects which have been certified by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, as being important for military or naval purposes.

SEC. 7. (a) The Work Projects Administration is authorized to receive from sponsors of non-Federal projects contributions in services, materials, or money, such money to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Such contributions shall be expended or utilized as agreed upon between the sponsor and the Work Projects Administration.

(b) All receipts and collections by reason of operations in consequence of appropriations made in this joint resolution, except cash contributions of sponsors of projects and amounts credited to revolving funds authorized by this joint resolution, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(c) Except as authorized in this joint resolution, no allocation of funds shall be made to any other Federal agency from the appropriation in this joint resolution for any Federal agency. No such allocation shall be made for the exercise of the functions of the Radio Division or the United States Film Service transferred to the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

SEC. 8. (a) The Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Federal Works Administrator, shall fix a monthly earning schedule for persons engaged upon work projects financed in whole or in part from funds appropriated by section 1 which shall not substantially affect the current national average labor cost per person of the Work Projects Administration. Such monthly earning schedule shall not be varied for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than may be justified by differences in the cost of living. The Commissioner shall require that hours of work for all persons engaged upon work projects financed in whole or in part by funds appropriated by section 1 shall (1) be 130 hours per month, except that the Commissioner, in his discretion, may require a lesser number of hours of work per month in the case of relief workers with no dependents and the earnings of such workers shall be correspondingly reduced, and (2) not exceed 8 hours in any day, and (3) not exceed 40 hours in any week.

(b) The Commissioner may authorize exemptions from the above limitations of monthly earnings and hours of work on projects certified as hereinbefore provided

as being important for military or naval purposes; to protect work already done on a project; to permit making up lost time; in the case of an emergency involving the public welfare; and in the case of supervisory personnel employed on work projects.

SEC. 9. (a) In employing or retaining in employment on Work Projects Administration work projects, preference shall be given to veterans of any war, campaign, or expedition in which the United States has been engaged (as determined on the basis of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, except that discharged draft enrollees other than those with service-connected disability shall not be considered as veterans for the purposes of this subsection), and unmarried widows of any such veterans, and the wives of any such veterans who are unemployable, who have been certified as in need of employment by the Work Projects Administration or by any agency designated by it to so certify: *Provided*, That if the total monthly income from all sources of any such veteran or of the unmarried widow of any such veteran, or if the total combined monthly income from all sources of any such unemployable veteran and his wife, as determined by the Commissioner (whose determination shall be final and conclusive), is less than the monthly earnings the veteran, unmarried widow, or wife would receive if employed as a project worker of the Work Projects Administration, then such veteran, unmarried widow, or wife, as the case may be, shall be certified as in need of such employment, and when assigned to such employment he or she shall be employed for such period as will permit the total monthly income of such veteran or unmarried widow, or the total combined monthly income of such unemployable veteran and his wife, to be approximately equal to the amount which would be obtainable by full-time employment on any such project. Thereafter preference in such employment shall be given on the basis of relative needs, as far as practicable, to other American citizens, Indians, and other persons owing allegiance to the United States who are in need.

(b) There shall be removed from employment on Work Projects Administration projects all relief workers, excepting blind persons, veterans, unmarried widows of such veterans and wives of such veterans as are unemployable, who have been continuously employed on such projects for more than 18 months, and any relief worker so removed shall be ineligible to be restored to employment on such projects until after (1) the expiration of 20 days after the date of his removal, and (2) recertification of his eligibility for restoration to employment on such projects: *Provided*, That such workers shall be removed only in the numbers necessary to provide employment for employable persons with the same or similar job qualifications who have been certified for a period of 3 months or more as in need of Work Projects Administration project employment and who have not in such period been given employment on work projects.

(c) In considering employment of persons upon work projects prosecuted under the appropriations contained in this joint resolution, the Work Projects Administration shall determine whether such persons are able to perform the work on work projects to which they can be assigned and no person shall be employed or retained for employment on any such project whose work habits are such or work record shows that he is incapable of performing satisfactorily the work to which he may be assigned on the project.

(d) There shall be removed from employment on Work Projects Administration projects all relief workers whose needs for em-

ployment have not been certified by, and except as provided in section 9 (a) or in section 10 (b), no relief worker shall be employed on such projects until after his need for employment has been certified by (a) a local public certifying agency or (b) the Work Projects Administration where no such agency exists or where the Work Projects Administration certifies by reason of its refusal to accept certification by local public agencies.

(e) No blind person receiving aid under the Social Security Act, as amended, shall be prohibited from temporarily relinquishing such aid to accept employment on a Work Projects Administration project.

(f) No alien, no Communist, and no member of any Nazi bund organization shall be given employment or continued in employment on any work project prosecuted under the appropriations contained in this joint resolution and no part of the money appropriated in this joint resolution shall be available to pay any person who has not made or who does not make affidavit as to United States citizenship and to the effect that he is not a Communist and not a member of any Nazi bund organization, such affidavit to be considered prima facie evidence of such citizenship, and that he is not a Communist and not a member of any Nazi bund organization.

(g) The Commissioner shall cause a periodic investigation to be made of the rolls of certified employees on work projects, and shall eliminate from the rolls those not in actual need, such investigation to be made so that each case is investigated at least once in every 12 months.

SEC. 10. (a) No person in need who refuses a bona fide offer of private or other public employment under reasonable working conditions which pays the prevailing wage for such work in the community where he resides and who is capable of performing such work shall be employed or retained in employment on work projects under the funds appropriated in this joint resolution for the period such private or other public employment would be available.

(b) Any person who takes such employment shall at the expiration thereof be entitled to immediate reemployment with the Work Projects Administration if he is still in need and if he has lost such employment through no fault of his own, and if he has first drawn all the benefits of unemployment compensation that shall have accrued to him during his term in private employment and which are available to him.

SEC. 11. (a) No person shall be employed or retained in employment in any administrative position, or in any supervisory position on any project, under the appropriations in this joint resolution unless such person has previously subscribed or before engaging in such employment subscribes to the following oath:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office (or employment) on which I am about to enter (or which I now occupy). So help me God."

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of

an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

(c) The Commissioner and the head of any other agency receiving an appropriation hereunder is authorized to designate employees, administrative and supervisory, as he may deem necessary to administer such oaths as are required by this joint resolution and such other oaths as may be required or necessary in the operation of the Work Projects Administration or other agency, which oaths shall be administered without charge or fee; such oaths shall have the same force and effect as oaths administered by notaries, justices of the peace, and other Federal and non-Federal officers qualified to administer oaths.

Sec. 12. In carrying out the purpose of the appropriations in this joint resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the establishment of special funds in the nature of revolving funds for use, until June 30, 1943, in the purchase, repair, distribution, or rental of materials, supplies, equipment, and tools.

Sec. 13. The provision of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not apply to any purchase made or service procured in connection with the appropriations in this joint resolution when the aggregate amount involved is less than \$300.

Sec. 14. The appropriations in this joint resolution for administrative expenses and such portions of other appropriations in this joint resolution as are available for administrative expenses may be obligated in the amounts which the agency, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall have certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as necessary for personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for contract stenographic reporting services, supplies, and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of officials and employees of the agency on official business and including transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940 (Public No. 839, 76th Cong.), and regulations promulgated thereunder; rental at the seat of government and elsewhere; operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding and such other expenses as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the objectives of this joint resolution.

Sec. 15. (a) The appropriations contained in section 1 of this joint resolution and any administrative allocations thereof shall not be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws; except that this limitation shall not apply in the case of any person who is employed by any agency of the Government (other than the Work Projects Administration) on the date of enactment of this joint resolution.

(b) In carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution the agencies receiving appropriations under section 1 hereof or allocations under such appropriations are authorized to accept and utilize such volun-

tary and uncompensated services, appoint, without regard to civil-service laws, such officers and employees, and utilize, with the consent of the head of the Federal agency by which they are employed, such Federal officers and employees, and with the consent of the State such State and local officers and employees at such compensation as shall be determined by the head of the agency involved, as may be necessary, and prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

(c) Appointments to Federal positions of an administrative or advisory capacity under the appropriations in this joint resolution in any State shall be made from among the bona fide citizens of that State so far as not inconsistent with efficient administration.

Sec. 16. In making separations from the Federal service, or furloughs without pay to last as long as 3 months, of persons employed within the District of Columbia, under the provisions of this joint resolution, the appointing power shall give preference, as nearly as good administration will warrant, in retention to appointees from States that have not received their share of appointments according to population: *Provided, however*, That soldiers, sailors, and marines, the widows of such, or the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines, who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified to hold a position in the Government service, shall be given preference in retention, in their several grades and classes, where their ratings are good or better.

Sec. 17. The provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits shall apply to persons (except administrative employees qualifying as civil employees of the United States) receiving compensation from the appropriations in this joint resolution for services rendered as employees of the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further*, That any funds appropriated under the head "Employees' Compensation Fund, Emergency Relief," shall be available for carrying out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 18. None of the funds made available by this joint resolution shall be used (a) for the operation of any theater project, (b) for the operation of any project sponsored solely by the Work Projects Administration, or (c) for radio broadcasting in an amount exceeding \$10,000 or for the acquisition, rental, or distribution of motion-picture films.

Sec. 19. The Commissioner is authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay from the appropriation in section 1 hereof any claim on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of any employee of the Works Progress Administration or the Work Projects Administration while acting within the scope of his employment. No claim shall be considered hereunder which is in excess of \$500, or which is not presented in writing within 1 year from the date of accrual thereof. Acceptance by a claimant of the amount allowed on account of his claim shall be deemed to be in full settlement thereof, and the action upon such claim so accepted by the claimant shall be conclusive.

Sec. 20. The Commissioner is authorized to call to the attention of the city, county, and State governments the unemployment situation of that city, county, or State, and to seek the cooperation of the State or any subdivision thereof in meeting the unemployment problem.

Sec. 21. Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States makes any false statement in connection with any application for any work project, employment, or relief aid under the appropriations in this joint resolution, or diverts, or attempts to divert or assists in diverting, for the benefit of any person or persons not entitled thereto, any portion of such appropriations, or any services or real or personal property acquired thereunder, or who knowingly, by means of any fraud, force, threat, intimidation, or boycott, or discrimination on account of race, religion, political affiliations (except as may be authorized or required by law), or membership or nonmembership in a labor organization, deprives any person of any of the benefits to which he may be entitled under any such appropriations, or attempts so to do, or assists in so doing, or who disposes of, or assists in disposing of, except for the account of the United States, any property upon which there exists a lien securing a loan made under the provisions of this joint resolution or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, as amended and supplemented, and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law, or of this joint resolution.

Sec. 22. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to solicit, or knowingly be in any manner concerned in soliciting, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for the campaign expenses of any individual or political party from any person receiving compensation or employment provided for by this joint resolution.

(b) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law, or of this joint resolution.

Sec. 23. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to promise any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit provided for or made possible by this joint resolution, or any other act of the Congress, to any person as consideration, favor, or reward for any political activity or for the support of or opposition to any candidate in any election or any political party.

(b) Except as may be authorized or required by law, it shall be unlawful for any person to deprive, attempt to deprive, or threaten to deprive, by any means, any person of any employment, position, work, compensation, or other benefit, provided for or made possible by this joint resolution, on account of race, creed, color, or any political activity, support of, or opposition to any candidate or any political party in any election.

(c) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of law, or of this joint resolution.

Sec. 24. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in any administrative or supervisory capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation or any part thereof is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by this joint resolution, to use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof. While such per-

sons shall retain the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, they shall take no active part, directly or indirectly, in political management or in political campaigns or in political conventions.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by this joint resolution shall be used to pay the compensation of such person. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law, or of this joint resolution.

Sec. 25. No part of any appropriation in this joint resolution shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person in a supervisory or administrative position who is a candidate for any State, district, county, or municipal office (such office requiring full time of such person and to which office a salary or per diem attaches), in any primary, general, or special election, or who is serving as a campaign manager or assistant thereto for any such candidate.

Sec. 26. Reports of the operations under the appropriations in this joint resolution and the appropriations in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, including a statement of the expenditures made and obligations incurred by classes of projects and amounts, shall be submitted to Congress by the President on or before the 31st of January in each of the next two regular sessions of Congress.

Sec. 27. No funds appropriated in this joint resolution, whether administered by the Federal Government or by the States or local governmental agencies from funds contributed in whole or in part by the Federal Government, shall be used by any Federal, State, or other agency to purchase, establish, relocate, or expand mills, factories, stores, or plants which would manufacture, handle, process, or produce for sale articles, commodities, or products (other than those derived from the first processing of sweetpotatoes and naval stores products) in competition with existing industries.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAY: On page 28, line 5, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be allocated to or used in the construction of any project not now under construction, except such project as the Secretary of War or Navy or Chairman of the Maritime Commission may determine to be in furtherance of the war effort."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, the unanimous consent request of the gentleman from Missouri to close the time, gives me a chance to say what is to be said about this amendment without anybody else having an opportunity to say anything about it, and that is really unfair, but I really think this is a good amendment. I offer it in the face of the fact that I have never yet voted against a W. P. A. appropriation bill.

This amendment would merely do this. It would prohibit the administra-

tive agents of W. P. A. from going out into the country and starting a new project, for instance, and, when the time for appropriation was approaching, come back to the Congress and say, "We have a certain thing under way and it must be completed." That is just the way the bureaus in the Government of the United States manage to impose upon the Congress.

My whole purpose in offering this amendment is to provide a way by which we can gradually and intelligently, and without harm, do away with the W. P. A. in an orderly manner. I do not know that I will vote for or against this bill, but I want to get it in the very best shape I can so I can afford to vote for it.

This amendment will say "Complete your project and then come back to us for more appropriations to start other projects, but tell us what you are going to do and do not come back and say, 'We have a schoolhouse half built and we have no more money to finish it or to put the roof on it.'" Let them finish the jobs as they go and come back to Congress with a definite plan.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. May I say to the gentleman that I have prepared an amendment to follow section 29 which is very similar to the gentleman's amendment. And I have a somewhat similar thought in mind the gentleman has in offering his amendment, that we do not want some of these in charge to be perpetuating themselves, but we do want to complete the projects that are under construction, and to take care of worthy relief.

Our amendments are practically the same except that my amendment contains this language, which I think the gentleman may want to include in his amendment:

Unless such projects are authorized or directed by the War Production Board.

There may be some projects which the War Production Board may be interested in having the W. P. A. handle.

Mr. MAY. I have undertaken to cover those cases by providing that they shall be completed projects except where the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, who handles the question of improvements around shipyards, shall determine that it is essential to the war effort that they be done. I have no objection to the objective of the gentleman's amendment.

I am not trying to harm the W. P. A. I am trying to provide a means by which they will be limited in their activities so that the Congress can have a check on them. I think the amendment ought to be adopted, and I ask that it be adopted. [Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MAY) there were—ayes 70, noes 60.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MAY and Mr. CANNON of Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the motion that the vote has already been ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri moved that the Committee do now rise, and that motion was submitted before the actual count was begun.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAY. If the motion of the gentleman from Missouri prevails on a vote of "aye," which means a vote for the motion, then the Committee will rise and the House will be in session again, and cannot adjourn without the disposition of this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The vote will recur de novo when the House goes back into the Committee of the Whole.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri that the Committee do now rise.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 68, noes 93.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. MAY.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAY. As I understand, Mr. Chairman, the vote about to be taken is the vote on whether or not the Committee shall rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has answered his own inquiry, and stated the parliamentary situation correctly.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, on which tellers have been ordered.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 78, noes 107.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, on which tellers have been ordered.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 101, noes 84.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 28. None of the funds appropriated by this joint resolution shall be used for the manufacture, purchase, or construction of any naval vessel, any armament, munitions, or implement of war, for military or naval forces, and no funds herein appropriated or authorized shall be diverted or allocated to any other department or bureau for such purpose.

Sec. 29. No part of the funds made available in this joint resolution shall be loaned or granted, except pursuant to an obligation incurred prior to the date of the enactment of this joint resolution, to any State, or any of its political subdivisions or agencies, for

the purpose of carrying out or assisting in carrying out any program or project of constructing, rebuilding, repairing, or replanning its penal or reformatory institutions, unless the President shall find that the projects to be financed with such loan or grant will not cause or promote competition of the products of convict labor with the products of free labor.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I intend when the time comes to offer a motion to recommit reducing the amount that can be available under this bill from the total of \$336,000,000 to \$225,000,000 or a one-third reduction.

This motion will also provide for the allocation of the funds to the States, so that the operation can be done as a relief proposition and not as a Federal construction proposition with the maintenance of a tremendous Federal force.

The opportunity to vote against the entire W. P. A. will come on the roll call on the passage of the bill. Those who wish to vote against the whole thing can vote "no" on the passage of the bill. I expect to be one of those who will vote "no."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman include in his statement that there will be a \$2,000,000 reduction in the overhead at least, and probably more, if his amendment is agreed to?

Mr. TABER. That should be in there because there is no doubt about it.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PEARSON. I would like to inquire whether the motion to recommit and bring about a reduction in the total amount also provides a method for allocating the funds to the various States.

Mr. TABER. There is no method provided in the amendment, leaving it to the Committee to go into that matter.

Mr. PEARSON. If that is the case, then it would be on the basis of population?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Would not the substance of the gentleman's motion to recommit be that this national octopus of W. P. A. with respect to its administrative overhead, would be removed but we would still have a substantial amount left to assist in the matter of the relief needs of the various States and subdivisions?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is correct, and we would get rid not only of 7,500 administrative employees, but 40,000 project supervisors.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to go on record as supporting the motion which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] intends to offer to recommit the bill and provide for the return to the States of all forms of relief.

I have had considerable experience with W. P. A. and have seen the wasteful

administrative practices resulting from Federal control of this agency. Everyone knows that the farther away the control of any governmental agency is from such agency the greater must be the waste, extravagance, and inefficiency attending its operation. I am convinced that if this relief is turned back to the States it can be operated for much less money than Federal operation requires. Furthermore, I am certain that those deserving of relief will get more relief under State control than they are getting under Federal control.

It cannot be denied that politicians have preyed upon the distress of the people through this agency to further their own interests. Politics will still play a part in the operation of relief, even if it is turned back to the States, but it will not be as bad as it is now under Federal control.

With the States in control more of the funds will go to the needy and less to the politicians.

The recommittal motion provides for Federal grants-in-aid to the several States for relief but must be supplemented by State funds, the entire amount, however, being under State control.

I am quite certain the people of this country are desirous of having this relief program turned back to the States. They know of the great amount of waste and extravagance that has taken place in W. P. A. because of Federal operation. They know of its high administrative costs under Federal control. State administrators of W. P. A., for example, receive salaries of \$10,000 a year, and they belong to the group of 250,000 political job holders to whom this Congress recently provided pensions up to \$5,000 a year. I say to you that in this hour, when everyone in this country is being asked to sacrifice to the limit, we should seriously consider whether it is right and proper to continue this relief program under Federal control.

Unless the recommittal motion passes and the administration of relief is returned to the States, I will be compelled to vote against the final passage of the bill. I cannot vote to continue the exorbitant overhead costs, the wasteful practices, and the political exploitation of the poor that attend Federal operation of this agency. The need for economy and conservation of our resources and integrity in Government is too great to permit me to do this.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words, and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

MASSACRE OF THE CZECH PEOPLE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, your newspapers this morning told you of the massacre of Lidice. Yesterday we had with us a number of Americans who have been interned in Europe. Their stories confirm our fears regarding the determination of the Nazis to enslave free peo-

ple. Their stories confirm the reports of the bloody campaign of the late Reinhard Heydrich—the terrorist who has been responsible for the murders of hundreds of Czechs and many Germans. Although Heydrich is dead the program of murder of Czech people has broken out again with even greater diabolical fury.

The Associated Press story from London reaching us today telling of Wednesday's massacre of the Czechs in Lidice is a horrible confirmation of the terror program which is being continued against these people. The story is a leaf torn out of the Dark Ages. Lidice was a village of nearly 500 hard-working, God-fearing, patriotic people. It was located about 40 miles west of Prague. The Press tells us the almost unbelievable story of how all of the men of that village were executed; how the women were removed to some unknown locality; and how the children were removed to some place. The village was entirely destroyed. This horrible act confirms our belief that the Nazis have concentrated on a deliberate and premeditated program to wipe out entirely all of the Czech intelligence; all Czech culture, and especially to destroy those great inspirations and aspirations for which the Czech people have fought for hundreds of years.

To President Benes; to Minister Masaryk, and those Czech officials who are clinging strongly to keep together the exiled Czech Government comes the task to inform the Christian world of what is happening to their people. We know that the Czech people will continue to follow the inspiration of their leaders to keep illuminated the spirit of freedom in spite of the fact that today they live in fear and in slavery under the yoke of oppressors.

Mr. Chairman, the dead Heydrich began his career by taking as his first victims his own fellow countrymen, who loved liberty more than they loved Hitler. Heydrich headed the terror campaign against all the people in Germany who opposed him. He was sent to continue his campaign in other oppressed countries, ending his bloody activities in Prague. The murders committed there at his command have horrified the entire Christian world. His successor, Delaue, already has a bloody record. He is the terrorist who helped to assassinate Nazi leaders in Germany who had fallen out with Hitler in the blood purge of 1934.

Mr. Chairman, the Czech people will never give up their fight for freedom. These bloody programs will never succeed. The list of names of Czechs who have given up their lives in the cause of liberty is a very large one. The history of Czechs who have fought for liberty all over the world will never be forgotten. The Czech spirit and the Czech determination for liberty can never be killed by the hangmen or the firing squads. Instead of making themselves stronger in occupied countries by killing and killing, the Nazis are merely instilling a stronger determination into their victims to fight on until freedom comes back to them again.

I am sure that I speak for millions of American people when I say that the

hearts of millions of American people are bleeding today, and that they send word of deep sympathy across the seas to their Czech allies in this hour of their great suffering. I am sure millions of American people want these brave Czech people to know that their American allies are determined that their sufferings will be avenged and that the freedom for which they so bravely fight will be returned to them.

Mr. Chairman, it is certain now that the Nazis have selected the Czech race for complete extermination. The records we now have indicate that the Czechs have been selected for family extermination. A horrible campaign which has not yet come to our attention from other countries occupied by these oppressors. I give you here a confirmation of that campaign.

During the first week of executions, 21 families were murdered by the Gestapo. Families in Lidice; town destroyed; males executed.

Nine families in Prague.

Eight families in Brno.

Two families in Rokycany.

Two families in eastern Bohemia.

There were three families of four members each in Rokycany; Václav Stehlik, his wife Rurena, and their two sons Václav, 27, and Frantisek, 17 years old. Executed on Wednesday, May 27.

In Brno Josef Kolarik, teacher; his wife, Josefa; their son, George, a physician; and their daughter-in-law, Jaroslava, both 26 years old. Executed on Saturday, May 30.

In Prague, Josef Mikula; his wife, Teresie; their son, Josef, 35; and daughter, Blazena.

Four families of three members each: Three in Brno, one in Litomysl.

Fourteen families of 2 members each, among them husband and wife, 10; mother and son, 1; father and son, 2; father and daughter, 1.

Up to June 4, 177 names were announced, among them 32 women.

Prominent intellectuals executed:

Dr. Vladislav Vancura, a well-known Czech writer, at Prague.

Dr. Victor Felber, professor of the Czechoslovak Institute of Technology, with his son Julius, 34 years old.

Judr. Bohumir Hanosek, counselor of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture.

Ing. Karel Ludvik and Dr. Josef Trecka, directors of the cooperativa, a purchasing unit of the Economic Association.

Rndr. Jaroslav Storkán, professor of zoologie at the Charles University at Prague.

Jan Mazanec, counselor of the Ministry of Agriculture at Prague.

Dr. Ladislav Rasin, son of the first Czechoslovak Minister of Finances and a member of Parliament.

Dr. Bohumil Baxa, professor of the law faculty of Masaryk University at Brno.

Dr. Jaromír Sámal, professor of the College of Agriculture and Forestry Engineering.

What Heydrich did in Prague

Many of my colleagues have asked for information regarding the Heydrich ac-

tivities in Prague. In order to reply to some of these questions I include here with my brief remarks a brief summary from E. V. Erdly's report on Prague Braves the Hangman:

Heydrich has introduced a new system of penal justice which sanctions every injustice in advance and sets up a new kind of martial law, the so-called civil martial law (Zivilstandrecht). He has brought under civil martial law offenses which only the day before still fell within the sphere of the ordinary civil police and which—even in Nazi Germany and even in wartime were punished by fines or moderate sentences of imprisonment. To punish these offenses, which incidentally, were not legally defined (the measures preliminarily set out in Heydrich's decree were very vague and so were the grounds for death sentences passed), Heydrich created a new kind of court formerly unknown in the Czech protectorate. The civil summary court is something new. It has never been stated what are the qualifications of the judges presiding in these courts, whether they give their verdicts alone or if there is a bench of judges; it is not stated whether the accused is allowed legal aid for his defense, whether he is informed of the charge before the trial—all this is left unsaid. It is merely decreed that the names of the judges, of the accused and the most important witnesses for the prosecution, the action of which the prisoner is accused (and in accordance with paragraph 2 this can be paraphrased in a very vague fashion), as well as the date of the verdict, should be laid down in writing. Such are in the main the conditions for the recording of a police protocol in a civilized state where a mere traffic offense or disturbance of the peace is concerned. It is, however, characteristic of the relationship of the Germans to the peoples of their new Europe that almost the same regulations were issued for the summary courts which had to deal with natives in the former German colonies in Africa during the first World War.

On the other hand, Heydrich's decree defines precisely the type of judgment that must be passed by the civil summary court. Apart from the death sentences and acquittal, which are the normal findings of such courts, there are two other types of punishment: the complete or partial confiscation of property, even in a case in which the accused is not condemned to death, and further—and this is even more characteristic of the new type of German justice—it provides for the complete handing over of the case to the secret state police, i. e., to an authority which is not subject to any legal regulations and is not subordinate to any kind of control on the part of any other authority or person, with the single exception of Adolf Hitler. In other words, accused persons against whom even this infamous type of civil summary court, which itself satisfies a bare minimum of the necessary legal conditions for such a tribunal, cannot find sufficient evidence on which to base a verdict, are handed over to an authority which is able without regard for any formalities whatsoever to imprison them for life or kill them out of hand.

A further legal monstrosity is the stipulation that there is no appeal against the verdicts of the civil summary court. Even military courts martial in wartime must present their decisions to the superior military commander for his confirmation. Heydrich's civil court, situated a thousand miles away from the nearest theater of war, can decide on life and death without being subject to any control.

Heydrich's summary courts in Prague and Brno began to function on the morning of September 28. Nothing is known about the composition or the procedure of these so-called law courts, and the few Czechs who

had experience of them as the accused and were acquitted by them have been careful not to tell anybody about their experience. As the summary courts sit in the buildings of the local Gestapo headquarters and they are not bound to follow the normal regulations of criminal-law procedure, it is not difficult to conclude that there is no question here of law courts in the western sense of the word, nor yet of any legal justice at all; rather are they a mere legalized form of the brutal summary justice of the Gestapo. This conclusion is also strengthened by the number of the accused on whom sentence is passed daily. In 20 days of session [up to October 31] the two summary courts "dealt" with 1,396 cases and passed 312 death sentences. That means 70 verdicts, on an average, daily, with 15 to 16 death sentences and no acquittals. There were, however, days [September 30, October 1, 2, 3] when 315, 271, 131, and 141 verdicts were pronounced. It is self-evident that there could be no question here of any civilized legal procedure. Defense was not permitted. The accused perhaps did not even know that their being brought before a couple of S. S. officials in black uniform was a regular trial and not one of the usual questionings. One may reconstruct the course of the "hearing" from the evidence of those who have undergone the hell of the Gestapo proceedings as follows:

The accused were brought into the courtroom in groups. The Gestapo officials sat at a long table. One of them read the names of the accused, each of whom had to state his presence with a loud "Here." That was enough to establish the identity of each individual accused. Then the statement on the basis of which the accused had been arrested was read by the Gestapo agent. The accused was asked whether the statement was correct, and had to say either yes or no. In the first case his guilt was confirmed beyond doubt. If he dared to say no, or tried to offer any explanation, an account of the hearing concerning him, or any other prisoner accused together with him, was read.

Should there be no such account to hand, the Gestapo agent who had dealt with the case was asked whether the accusation was correct. His answer was always in the affirmative, for the accusation was, of course, nothing but a verbal repetition of his own report to the Gestapo station. By this the accusation was proved and the giving of the evidence closed. There may have been individual cases when the accused were confronted with one another so that they should incriminate each other. In agreement with the practice of the Gestapo, fictitious statements of persons deceased or executed shortly before were brought forward as incriminating material. The German magistracy has always a greater faith in an official document than in the protest of the suspect, and a report made by a police officer—and even more a so-called account of the hearing by two police officials—is an official document.

Thus, the fate of the accused was generally sealed. Scarcely 3 in 200 accused people were acquitted—not a single one of the so-called political and military criminals—but they were, almost without exception, market women, fruit sellers, aged men; viz, people who had committed a trifling offense against orders about prices or registration and whom one could not, even with the worst ill will, condemn, or those who normally would have been charged a fine of a couple of pence, if that, or those who were brought before the court as a result of the bad temper of a market policeman, on account of the gossip of malicious neighbors, or in consequence of the jealousy of competitors.

The official German reports from the very beginning revealed serious contradictions as to the proceedings of the summary courts established by Heydrich's decree. Summary

courts have usually been set up to deal with emergency situations as quickly as possible. German official circles asserted that a conspiracy had been discovered which recently endeavored to separate the Czecho Protectorate from the Reich. But how could the Generals Bělý and Vojta, who have been for more than 18 months in a Gestapo prison, threaten the security of the German Reich? How could it be threatened by the Communist Deputy Otto Synek, who was arrested actually on September 1, 1939, the day on which the German war with Poland began? Or by the Brno University Professor Vladimír Groh, who was arrested 9 months before on February 6, 1941? How could the Prague mayor, Dr. Klapka, commit treason himself, and how could he convict Prime Minister Eliáš of subversive activity when he had been in prison since July 9, 1940, i. e., for 14 months? These facts were generally known to the Czech public and the Prague paper *Ceské Slovo* was chosen by Heydrich to deal with the unspoken questions asked by them.

"The uninformed public may well ask why people are now being sentenced who have previously been under arrest for long periods," wrote the paper on October 19. "The reply to this," it continued, "is that irrefutable evidence of their offense has only now been secured."

The verdict might be pronounced immediately after the bogus giving of evidence. There is every reason to assume that the decision of the summary court judges, whom Heydrich brought with him from the Reich, had been made before the trial began. In accordance with the German mentality, those judges made a sadistic difference between the methods of execution, which were announced together with the verdicts.

In their opinion, it is more honorable to be shot than to be hanged. Therefore, they sentenced to be shot, as a rule, such victims whose alleged crime had to do with any political or military activity, while the peasants, workers, and trades people, and especially those of Jewish extraction, were to be hanged. (The Jews are always described expressly, in addition to their names, as Jews, or half-Jews, according to the Nuremberg racial laws.)

After the death sentence was pronounced the condemned had only a few minutes more to live. The Gestapo are not sentimental, and the New Order of National Socialism is very far indeed from seeing a human being in an enemy, especially an enemy sentenced to immediate death. The verdicts were carried out at once by the Gestapo hangmen, and it is not known, so far, whether the condemned had any opportunity of writing a few words of farewell to their relatives. In no single case was there any hope of a personal farewell. The relations did not know where the prisoners were. Moreover, nobody is allowed to enter a Gestapo building unless he has received a written summons or is taken there as a prisoner himself.

The executions were carried out in the court building itself. The condemned men awaiting their turn could hear the firing and see the gallows. The sentence of death by shooting is not carried out under the Nazis by a party of 4 to 12 men, but 2 S. S. men shoot the condemned in a corner. The hanging, too, is carried out by S. S. men. This infamous task falls to young boys, none of whom can rise to a higher rank until in his conduct paper a certain number of legal murders are entered (executions, killing fugitives, causing death through energetic examination, etc.).

Besides the verdict of death, there were more than three times as many verdicts of being handed over to the Gestapo. This is also a new expression in the German legalistic phraseology.

The people of the Czech Protectorate—the parents, children, and wives of the executed

and of those condemned to the Gestapo's treatment—learned the names, though not all the names, first through the broadcast of the Prague radio and on the following morning from the daily papers. The Gestapo introduced an especially cruel method in announcing the sentences; they gave only a certain number of names at a time, while the rest of the victims were referred to in a round figure, as if the activities of a slaughterhouse were being recorded. Only 2 or 3 days later the papers reported semiofficially the names of more victims, together with a demagogic, biased, and malicious account of the actions for which the executed had been convicted. This is a Gestapo way of expressing contempt for a despicable race—and they regard the Czechs and also all the Slavs merely as such. Heydrich's summary courts showed their scorn of the whole Czech population further, and thus increased the feeling of insecurity. They would not publish all the executions on the day they took place. Sometimes the courts sat both in the morning and afternoon, but only the decisions of one of the two sessions were published. Sometimes the reports of the court in Prague only were made known, another day only those of the court in Brno. Only several weeks later could an approximately complete list of the executions be drawn up.

On Sunday, September 28, the feast of St. Wenceslas, the courts began to publish the first verdicts; every night the voice of the announcer of the Prague radio was heard giving as it were inconspicuously, in the middle of the war commentary and home and foreign news, the daily ration for the horror-stricken Czech public of the death sentences of the arrested patriots and the much-higher number of those given over to the handling of the Gestapo. The newspapers had to print the reports on the following morning in the same way, inconspicuously, among other news items.

"By the decision of the Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia," so the announcement began, "were sentenced at the summary courts in Prague and in Brno for high treason and sabotage; for preparing to commit high treason, for economic sabotage and unauthorized possession of weapons; for preparing to commit high treason, for sabotage and illegal possession of weapons; for contemplated economic sabotage; for listening in to foreign broadcasts; (and, on October 26) for giving support to saboteurs who entered the Protectorate by parachute, X, Y, and Z, as well as 15 other persons, to death by shooting, A, B, and C, as well as 5 Jews, to death by hanging. The sentence was carried out today. Further, the courts ordered to be handed over to the Gestapo, 256, 131, 43, 55, other accused."

On the first day the voice of the Czech announcer quivered. He was obviously upset. The next evening the man was replaced by another announcer whose stronger, unshaken voice held out indifferently through the weeks of blood, and did not tremble even when, on November 28, he announced the three hundred and ninety-fourth execution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, following the remarks of our distinguished friend from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], I desire to make a brief announcement that on Saturday next there will come to the city of Washington, as I have been informed, 14 heroes of the United Nations, who have already appeared in New York, Boston, and other cities, and who will appear in 20 other cities of our country.

These young men are intrepid heroes of this war, who have made records of heroism fighting for their country and fighting for the forces of decency in this conflict. Five of these young men are

American heroes. On Saturday next they will visit Washington. I know the people of Washington will give them the splendid reception that they richly deserve and consistent with the wonderful receptions they have already received from the people of the great city of New York and from the people of my own great city of Boston.

On Saturday afternoon at 12:30 those heroes will come to the Speaker's office to be our guests, and I invite all Members of the House who are in Washington on Saturday next to be present from 12:15 to 12:30 p. m. to meet these heroes.

In the evening there will be a large citizens' rally held at the Watergate near Lincoln Memorial. I am informed by the Sergeant at Arms that a special section of the seats for the rally at the Watergate has been reserved for Members of the House and each Member will receive two tickets. Those who desire tickets to that vast meeting at which these young men will speak can obtain those tickets from the Sergeant at Arms. This announcement, I think, appropriately follows the stirring remarks of our colleague from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], who preceded me, and I know we all join with him in extending to the conquered peoples of all nations of the world our heartfelt sympathy during the period of temporary conquest. Also, the fact that our great country after victory comes to the cause of the United Nations, stands for a future decent world, and for bringing back to the people temporarily conquered those freedoms that they so richly deserve.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 30. Any administrator or other officer named to have general supervision at the seat of government under the program and work contemplated under the appropriations contained in this joint resolution and receiving a salary of \$5,000 or more per annum from such appropriations, and any State or regional administrator receiving a salary of \$5,000 or more per annum from such appropriations—except persons now serving as such under other law—shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 1761 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any such appointee and the salary of any person so appointed shall not be increased for a period of 6 months after confirmation.

SEC. 31. The provisions of section 501 of the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public No. 353, 77th Cong.), approved December 17, 1941, shall be applicable to appropriations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 927), which lapse for expenditure purposes on June 30, 1942, and there shall be transferred to the "Emergency relief liquidation fund" from appropriations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 sufficient amounts to meet unliquidated obligations incurred thereunder: *Provided*, That claims certified for payment by the Comptroller General of the United States, chargeable to the "Emergency relief liquidation fund," shall be paid without regard to project allocations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the resolution back to the House with sundry amendments, with

the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the resolution as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. Cox having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 324, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the resolution as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for recognition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] offered his amendment it was so sweeping, so far-reaching, and so devastating in its effect upon the bill that it was not taken seriously at the table here, and I did not consider it necessary to discuss it. I think no one can read the gentleman's amendment without realizing that it was offered for the purpose of destroying in a great measure the purpose and effect of the bill.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, the author of the amendment.

Mr. MAY. I had no such intent. I am only trying to improve the legislation the gentleman is sponsoring here in an effort to provide an orderly way in which W. P. A. may function.

In answer to the gentleman's remarks that it would destroy the bill: The only thing in the world it does is to require that they complete existing projects with this money and not start new ones except in such cases as the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission may certify to W. P. A. in furtherance of the war effort.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I appreciate the gentleman's position and particularly in view of his continuous and consistent opposition to the vital provisions of the bill this afternoon. The effect of the gentleman's amendment, nevertheless, is practically to emasculate the measure.

It prohibits the use of funds for projects that are not under way on July 1, 1942, unless they are found necessary to the war effort by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, or Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Construction projects account for a very large proportion of the appropriation provided by the joint resolution. Construction projects are of many types, large and small, scattered all over the United States. As a general rule the larger the community the larger the project and the longer time it takes to build. If no new projects can be built it means that many communities throughout the United States will have no work relief for the unemployed. The war

effort has centered employment of that character in a relatively few States. Many States that have no war industry or military or naval activities will have lost much industry because of the curtailment of civilian goods. There will be unemployment but no relief can be furnished under this amendment because new projects cannot be started.

Many projects, both in cities and in urban areas, are not large projects. Roads, streets, sewers, water mains, and so forth, are in the main projects that do not take a long time to complete. The uncompleted projects that could be carried on would be in many instances large projects in populous sections. The amendment penalizes the areas where unemployment relief is badly needed and tends to aid the areas where private employment has been stimulated by the war effort.

The fact that new projects can be started does not commit the United States Government to anything beyond the amount of money in this bill or beyond the fiscal year 1943. If any Federal project is started that cannot be completed in 1943 enough money to complete it must be allocated from this appropriation and set aside for that purpose. If any non-Federal project is approved that cannot be finished within the fiscal year with the money allocated to it, there is no commitment by the Federal Government to complete it and the sponsor—be it State, county, or city—would have to finish it.

The amendment offered prevents an equitable distribution of W. P. A. employment in the areas where work relief will be most needed, and will tend to concentrate it in the areas where war work is most pronounced and private employment stimulated thereby. If the program under this bill is to be one for relief of unemployment, then the pending amendment should be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

Mr. McKEOUGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the motion and yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McKEOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the gentleman—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order. The previous question has already been moved.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question if there is going to be any controversy about it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported by the committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I request a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other

amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the May amendment.

The Clerk read as follows: Amendment offered by Mr. MAY: On page 28, line 5, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be allocated to or used in the construction of any project not now under construction, except such projects as the Secretary of War or Navy or Chairman of the Maritime Commission may determine to be in furtherance of the war effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the May amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 133, nays 184, not voting 113, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—133

Anderson, Calif.	Gathings	Mott
Andresen,	Gifford	Murray
August H.	Gilchrist	Norrell
Andrews	Gillie	O'Brien, N. Y.
Arends	Gore	O'Hara
Bates, Mass.	Graham	Pace
Bender	Guyer	Pearson
Bennett	Gwynne	Peterson, Ga.
Bland	Hall	Pheiffer,
Bolton	Leonard W.	William T.
Boren	Halleck	Rankin, Mont.
Brown, Ohio	Hancock	Reed, Ill.
Bulwinkle	Harness	Reed, N. Y.
Burch	Harris, Ark.	Rees, Kans.
Butler	Harris, Va.	Rich
Carlson	Hartley	Rizley
Carter	Hess	Robertson, Va.
Case, S. Dak.	Hill, Colo.	Rockefeller
Chapman	Hoffman	Rockwell
Chenoweth	Hope	Rodgers, Pa.
Clason	Jenkins, Ohio	Rogers, Mass.
Clevenger	Jennings	Sattlerfield
Colmer	Jensen	Scott
Cooley	Johns	Simpson
Cooper	Johnson, Calif.	Smith, Ohio
Costello	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Va.
Courtney	Jones	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Jonkman	Springer
Cravens	Kean	Stearns, N. H.
Crawford	Keefe	Sumner, Ill.
Cunningham	Kinzer	Taber
Curtis	Knutson	Talle
Davis, Tenn.	Kunkel	Thomas, N. J.
Dewey	Lambertson	Tibbott
Disney	Lanham	Treadway
Dondero	LeCompte	Vorys, Ohio
Doughton	McGregor	Wadsworth
Douglas	McLean	West
Drewry	McMillan	Whittington
Dworshak	Martin, Iowa	Wiglesworth
Eaton	Martin, Mass.	Winter
Elliott, Calif.	May	Wolcott
Elston	Michener	Wolverton, N. J.
Engel	Mills, Ark.	Woodruff, Mich.
Faddis	Monroney	
Gamble	Moser	

NAYS—184

Allen, Ill.	Camp	Eberharter
Allen, La.	Canfield	Englebright
Anderson,	Cannon, Fla.	Fenton
N. Mex.	Cannon, Mo.	Fitzgerald
Angell	Capozzoli	Fitzpatrick
Arnold	Cartwright	Flaherty
Barnes	Celler	Flannagan
Beam	Chapfield	Fogarty
Beckworth	Claypool	Folger
Beiter	Cochran	Forand
Bloom	Coffee, Wash.	Ford, Thomas F.
Boggs	Creal	Fulmer
Bonner	Crosser	Gehrman
Boykin	D'Alesandro	Gerlach
Bradley, Mich.	Davis, Ohio	Gibson
Bradley, Pa.	Day	Gossett
Brooks	Delaney	Granger
Brown, Ga.	Dingell	Grant, Ala.
Bryson	Domengeaux	Green
Buck	Downs	Gregory
Burgin	Duncan	Haines

Hall,	McKeough	Scanlon
Edwin Arthur	McLaughlin	Schuetz
Hare	MacIora	Sheppard
Harter	Magnuson	Smith, Maine
Healey	Mahon	Smith, Pa.
Hébert	Manasco	Smith, Wash.
Heldinger	Mansfield	Snyder
Hendricks	Marcantonio	Somers, N. Y.
Hill, Wash.	Meyer, Md.	South
Hobbs	Mills, La.	Sparkman
Hook	Mundt	Spence
Houston	Murdock	Steagall
Hull	Myers, Pa.	Stefan
Imhoff	Nelson	Stevenson
Jackson	Norton	Sullivan
Jacobsen	O'Brien, Mich.	Sumners, Tex.
Jarman	O'Leary	Sutphin
Johnson, Ind.	O'Neal	Tarver
Johnson,	Patman	Tenerowicz
Luther A.	Patrick	Terry
Johnson, Okla.	Patterson	Thill
Johnson, W. Va.	Peterson, Fla.	Thom
Kee	Pierce	Thomas, Tex.
Kefauver	Pittenger	Van Zandt
Kelley, Pa.	Poage	Vincent, Ky.
Kelly, Ill.	Powers	Vinson, Ga.
Kerr	Priest	Voorhis, Calif.
Kirwan	Rabaut	Ward
Klein	Ramsay	Weaver
Kopplemann	Ramspeck	Weiss
Landis	Rankin, Miss.	Welch
Lane	Richards	Wene
Larrabee	Rivers	Wheat
Leavy	Robinson, Utah	White
Lesinski	Rogers, Okla.	Whitten
Lewis	Rolph	Wickersham
Ludlow	Romjue	Williams
Lynch	Russell	Wright
McCormack	Sabath	Young
McGehee	Sanders	Zimmerman
McGranery	Sasser	
McIntyre	Sauthoff	

NOT VOTING—113

Andersen,	Gavagan	Pfeifer,
H. Carl	Gearhart	Joseph L.
Baldwin	Gillette	Plauché
Barden	Grant, Ind.	Ploeser
Barry	Harrington	Plumley
Bates, Ky.	Hart	Randolph
Baumhart	Heffernan	Reece, Tenn.
Bell	Hinshaw	Robertson,
Bishop	Holbrook	N. Dak.
Blackney	Holmes	Robison, Ky.
Boehne	Howell	Sacks
Buckler, Minn.	Hunter	Schaefer, Ill.
Buckley, N. Y.	Izac	Schulte
Burdick	Jarrett	Scrugham
Byrne	Jenks, N. H.	Secrest
Byron	Johnson,	Shafer, Mich.
Casey, Mass.	Lyndon B.	Shanley
Clark	Kennedy,	Shannon
Cluett	Martin J.	Sheridan
Coffee, Nebr.	Kennedy,	Short
Cole, Md.	Michael J.	Sikes
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Smith, W. Va.
Collins	Kilburn	Starnes, Ala.
Copeland	Kilday	Stratton
Crowther	Kieberg	Sweeney
Culkin	Kocalkowski	Talbot
Cullen	Kramer	Thomason
Dickstein	Lea	Tinkham
Dies	Maas	Tolan
Dirksen	Maciejewski	Traynor
Ditter	Mason	Vreeland
Durham	Merritt	Walter
Edmiston	Mitchell	Wasielewski
Elliot, Mass.	Nichols	Wheelchel
Ellis	O'Connor	Wilson
Fellows	O'Day	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fish	Oliver	Woodrum, Va.
Ford, Leland M.	Osmer	Worley
Ford Miss.	O'Toole	Youngdahl
Gale	Paddock	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Burdick against.
Mr. Shafer of Michigan for, with Mrs. O'Day against.
Mr. Youngdahl for, with Mr. Holbrook against.
Mr. Baumhart for, with Mr. Cullen against.
Mr. Baldwin for, with Mr. Stratton against.

General pairs:

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Randolph with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.

Mr. Michael J. Kennedy with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Boehne with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Bishop.
Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Culkin.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Ellis with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Traynor with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Kieberg with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Collins with Mr. Copeland.
Mr. Shanley with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Secrest with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Martin J. Kennedy with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Crowther.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Howell.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts with Mr. Oliver.
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Lea with Mr. Tinkham.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Paddock.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Jarrett.
Mr. Hunter with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.
Mr. Edmiston with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.

Mr. Wheelchel with Mr. Barry.
Mr. Cole of Indiana with Mr. Plauché.
Mr. Harrington with Mrs. Byron.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Dickstein.
Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Kocalkowski.
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Byrne.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Merritt.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Maciejewski.
Mr. Kramer with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.
Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Walter.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Bell.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit House Joint Resolution 324 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the resolution back to the House with the following changes in those parts of the joint resolution relating to relief and its administration: "Provide for an appropriation, including reappropriations, of not exceeding \$225,000,000 and for allocation of the appropriated funds to States, Territories, municipalities, and the District of Columbia by grants-in-aid to enable them to carry out relief and work-relief programs determined and administered by them, in which they participate through reasonable financial and other contributions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And on the question I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 139, nays 184, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—139

Allen, Ill.	Gifford	Monroney
Anderson, Calif.	Gillie	Moser
Andrews	Gossett	Mott
Arends	Graham	Murray
Bates, Mass.	Guyer	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bender	Gwynne	O'Hara
Bennett	Hall,	Pearson
Bland	Edwin Arthur	Pheiffer,
Bolton	Hall,	William T.
Boren	Leonard W.	Poage
Brown, Ga.	Halleck	Rankin, Miss.
Brown, Ohio	Hancock	Rankin, Mont.
Bryson	Hare	Reece, Tenn.
Bulwinkle	Harness	Reed, Ill.
Burch	Harris, Va.	Reed, N. Y.
Camp	Hartley	Rees, Kans.
Carlson	Heldinger	Rich
Carter	Hess	Rizley
Case, S. Dak.	Hill, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Chapman	Hoffman	Rockefeller
Chenoweth	Hope	Rockwell
Clevenger	Jenkins, Ohio	Rodgers, Pa.
Colmer	Jensen	Rogers, Mass.
Cooley	Johns	Satterfield
Costello	Johnson, Calif.	Scott
Courtney	Johnson, Ill.	Simpson
Cox	Johnson,	Smith, Ohio
Cravens	Luther A.	Smith, Va.
Crawford	Jones	Smith, Wis.
Cunningham	Jonkman	Springer
Curtis	Kean	Starnes, Ala.
Day	Kefauver	Stearns, N. H.
Dewey	Kinzer	Sumner, Ill.
Disney	Knutson	Sumners, Tex.
Dondero	Kunkel	Taber
Doughton	Lambertson	Talle
Douglas	Lanham	Thomas, N. J.
Drewry	Lea	Tibbott
Dworshak	LeCompte	Treadway
Eaton	McGregor	Vorrs, Ohio
Elliott, Calif.	McLean	Wadsworth
Elston	McMillan	West
Engel	Mansfield	Whitten
Faddis	Martin, Iowa	Wigglesworth
Fulmer	Martin, Mass.	Winter
Gamble	May	Wolcott
Gerlach	Michener	Woodruff, Mich.
Gibson	Mills, Ark.	

NAYS—184

Allen, La.	Delaney	Jackson
Anderson,	Dingell	Jacobsen
N. Mex.	Domengeaux	Jarman
Andresen,	Downs	Jennings
August H.	Duncan	Johnson, Ind.
Angell	Eberharter	Johnson, Okla.
Arnold	Edmiston	Johnson, W. Va.
Barnes	Englebright	Kee
Beam	Fenton	Keefe
Beckworth	Fitzgerald	Kelley, Pa.
Beiter	Fitzpatrick	Kelly, Ill.
Bloom	Flaherty	Kennedy,
Boggs	Flannagan	Martin J.
Bonner	Fogarty	Keogh
Boykin	Folger	Kerr
Bradley, Mich.	Forand	Kirwan
Bradley, Pa.	Ford, Thomas F.	Klein
Brooks	Gathings	Kopplemann
Buck	Gavagan	Landis
Burgin	Gehrman	Lane
Butler	Gilchrist	Leavy
Canfield	Gore	Lesinski
Cannon, Fla.	Granger	Lewis
Cannon, Mo.	Grant, Ala.	Ludlow
Capozzoli	Green	Lynch
Cartwright	Gregory	McCormack
Celler	Haines	McGehee
Chiperfield	Harris, Ark.	McGranery
Clason	Harter	McIntyre
Claypool	Healey	McKeough
Cochran	Hébert	McLaughlin
Coffee, Wash.	Hendricks	MacIora
Cooper	Hill, Wash.	Magnuson
Creal	Hook	Mahon
Crosser	Houston	Manasco
D'Alesandro	Hull	Marcantonio
Davis, Ohio	Imhoff	Meyer, Md.

Mills, La.
Mundt
Murdoch
Myers, Pa.
Nelson
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Leary
O'Neal
O'Toole
Pace
Patman
Patrick
Patton
Peterson, Fla.
Peterson, Ga.
Pierce
Pittenger
Powers
Priest
Rabaut
Ramsay
Ramspeck
Richards
Rivers

Robinson, Utah
Rogers, Okla.
Rolph
Romjue
Russell
Sabath
Sanders
Sasser
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Schuetz
Sheppard
Smith, Maine
Smith, Pa.
Smith, Wash.
Snyder
Sommers, N. Y.
South
Sparkman
Spence
Stegall
Stefan
Stevenson
Sullivan
Sutphin
Tarver

Tenerowicz
Terry
Thill
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Van Zandt
Vincent, Ky.
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Ward
Weaver
Weiss
Welch
Wene
Wheat
White
Whittington
Wickersham
Williams
Wilson
Wolverton, N. J.
Wright
Young
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—107

Andersen, H. Carl
Baldwin
Barden
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Baumhart
Bell
Bishop
Blackney
Boehne
Buckler, Minn.
Buckley, N. Y.
Burdick
Byrne
Casey
Casey, Mass.
Clark
Cluett
Coffee, Nebr.
Cole, Md.
Cole, N. Y.
Collins
Copeland
Crowthor
Culkin
Cullen
Davis, Tenn.
Dickstein
Dies
Dirksen
Ditter
Durham
Elliot, Mass.
Ellis
Fellows
Fish
Ford, Leland M.

Ford, Miss.
Gearhart
Gillette
Grant, Ind.
Harrington
Hart
Heffernan
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Holbrook
Holmes
Howell
Hunter
Izac
Jarrett
Jenks, N. H.
Johnson
Lyndon B.
Kennedy
Michael J.
Kilburn
Kilday
Kleberg
Kocalkowski
Kramer
Larrabee
Maas
Maclejewski
Mason
Merritt
Mitchell
Nichols
O'Connor
O'Day
Oliver
Osmer
Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Plauché
Ploeser
Plumley
Randolph
Robertson, N. Dak.
Robson, Ky.
Sacks
Schaefer, Ill.
Schulte
Scrugham
Secrest
Shafer, Mich.
Shanley
Shannon
Sheridan
Short
Sikes
Smith, W. Va.
Stratton
Sweeney
Talbot
Thomason
Tinkham
Tolan
Traynor
Vreeland
Walter
Wasielewski
Whelchel
Wolfenden, Pa.
Woodrum, Va.
Worley
Youngdahl

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Davis of Tennessee for, with Mr. Cullen against.

Mr. Shafer of Michigan for, with Mrs. O'Day against.

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Burdick against.

Mr. Ditter for, with Mr. Michael J. Kennedy against.

Mr. Baumhart for, with Mr. Secrest against.

Mr. Culkin for, with Mr. Merritt against.

Mr. Baldwin for, with Mr. Larrabee against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Dickstein against.

Mr. Kleberg for, with Mr. Holbrook against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. Stratton for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Cluett for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

General pairs:

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Fish.

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Durham with Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Rob-

son of Kentucky.

Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Gale.

Mr. Ellis with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Traynor with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Smith of Washington with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Collins with Mr. Copeland.
Mr. Shanley with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Crowther.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Plauché with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Howell.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts with Mr. Oliver.
Mr. Harrington with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Byron with Mr. Tinkham.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Paddock.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Jarrett.
Mr. Hunter with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Casey with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.
Mr. Kocalkowski with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.

Mr. Sweeney with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Youngdahl.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Maclejewski.
Mr. Kramer with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.
Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Walter.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Hart.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Schulte.
Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Bates of Kentucky.
Mr. Shannon with Mr. Mitchell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 279, nays 52, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]

YEAS—279

Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Andresen, August H.
Andrews
Angell
Arends
Arnold
Barnes
Barry
Bates, Mass.
Beam
Beckworth
Belter
Bender
Bennett
Bland
Bloom
Boggs
Bolton
Bonner
Boren
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Brown, Ohio
Bryson
Buck
Buckley, N. Y.
Burgin
Butler
Camp
Canfield
Cannon, Fla.
Cannon, Mo.
Capozzoli
Carlson
Carter
Cartwright
Case, S. Dak.
Celler
Chapman

Chenoweth
Chilperfield
Clason
Claypool
Cochran
Coffee, Wash.
Colmer
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cravens
Creal
Cresser
Cunningham
D'Alesandro
Davis, Ohio
Day
Delaney
Dewey
Dickstein
Dingell
Domeneaux
Dondero
Douglas
Downs
Duncan
Dworshak
Eberhart
Edmiston
Elliott, Calif.
Elston
Engel
Englebright
Fenton
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Flannagan
Fogarty
Folger
Forand
Ford, Thomas F.
Fulmer
Gathings

Gavagan
Gehrman
Gerlach
Gibson
Gilchrist
Gillie
Gore
Gossett
Graham
Granger
Grant, Ala.
Green
Gregory
Guyer
Haines
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Hancock
Harness
Harris, Ark.
Harter
Hartley
Healey
Hébert
Heffernan
Hendricks
Hess
Hill, Colo.
Hill, Wash.
Hobbs
Hook
Houston
Hull
Hunter
Imhoff
Jackson
Jacobsen
Jarman
Jenkins, Ohio
Jennings
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.

Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, W. Va.
Jonkman
Kee
Keefe
Kefauver
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, Ill.
Kennedy, Martin J.
Kennedy, Michael J.
Keogh
Kerr
Kirwan
Klein
Kopplemann
Landis
Lane
Lanham
Lea
Leavy
Lesinski
Lewis
Ludlow
Lynch
McCormack
McGehee
McGranery
McGregor
McIntyre
McKeough
McLaughlin
MacLora
Magnuson
Mahon
Manasco
Mansfield
Marcantonio
Martin, Mass.
May
Merritt
Meyer, Md.
Michener
Mills, La.
Monroney
Moser
Mott
Mundt
Murdoch

Murray
Myers, Pa.
Nelson
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Hara
O'Leary
O'Neal
O'Toole
Patman
Patrick
Patton
Peterson, Fla.
Pfeifer, Joseph L.
Pheiffer, William T.
Pierce
Pittenger
Poage
Powers
Priest
Rabaut
Ramsay
Ramspeck
Randolph
Rankin, Miss.
Rankin, Mont.
Reed, Ill.
Rees, Kans.
Richards
Rivers
Rizley
Robinson, Utah
Rockwell
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Okla.
Rolph
Romjue
Russell
Sabath
Sanders
Sasser
Satterfield
Sauthoff
Scanlon
Schuetz
Schulte
Sheppard

Smith, Maine
Smith, Pa.
Smith, Wash.
Smith, Wis.
Snyder
Sommers, N. Y.
South
Sparkman
Spence
Springer
Starnes, Ala.
Stegall
Stearns, N. H.
Stefan
Stevenson
Sullivan
Summers, Tex.
Sutphin
Talle
Tarver
Tenerowicz
Terry
Thill
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Tibbott
Treadway
Van Zandt
Vincent, Ky.
Vinson, Ga.
Voorhis, Calif.
Vorys, Ohio
Ward
Weaver
Weiss
Welch
Wene
Wheat
White
Wickersham
Wigglesworth
Williams
Wilson
Wolfcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodruff, Mich.
Woodrum, Va.
Wright
Young
Zimmerman

NAYS—52

Anderson, Calif.
Bulwinkle
Burch
Clevenger
Cooley
Courtney
Crawford
Curtis
Disney
Drewry
Faddis
Gamble
Gifford
Gwynne
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hare
Harris, Va.

Hoffman
Jensen
Johnson, Luther A.
Jones
Kean
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Lambertson
LeCompte
McLean
McMillan
Martin, Iowa
Mills, Ark.
O'Brien, N. Y.
Pearson
Peterson, Ga.
Reece, Tenn.

Reed, N. Y.
Rich
Robertson, Va.
Rockefeller
Scott
Simpson
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Sumner, Ill.
Taber
Thomas, N. J.
Wadsworth
West
Whitten
Whittington
Winter

NOT VOTING—99

Andersen, H. Carl
Anderson, N. Mex.
Baldwin
Barden
Bates, Ky.
Baumhart
Bell
Bishop
Blackney
Boehne
Buckler, Minn.
Burdick
Byrne
Byron
Casey, Mass.
Clark
Cluett
Coffee, Nebr.
Cole, Md.
Cole, N. Y.
Collins
Copeland
Crowthor
Culkin
Cullen
Davis, Tenn.
Dies
Dirksen

Ditter
Doughton
Durham
Eaton
Elliot, Mass.
Ellis
Fellows
Fish
Ford, Leland M.
Ford, Miss.
Gale
Gearhart
Gillette
Grant, Ind.
Harrington
Hart
Heldinger
Hinshaw
Holbrook
Holmes
Howell
Izac
Jarrett
Jenks, N. H.
Johnson
Lyndon B.
Kilburn
Kilday
Kleberg
Kocalkowski

Kramer
Larrabee
Maas
Maclejewski
Mason
Mitchell
Nichols
O'Connor
O'Day
Oliver
Osmer
Pace
Paddock
Plauché
Ploeser
Plumley
Robertson, N. Dak.
Robson, Ky.
Sacks
Schaefer, Ill.
Scrugham
Secrest
Shafer, Mich.
Shanley
Shannon
Sheridan
Short
Sikes
Smith, W. Va.

Stratton	Tolan	Whelchel
Sweeney	Traynor	Worley
Talbot	Vreeland	Youngdahl
Thomason	Walter	
Tinkham	Wasielewski	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Blackney for, with Mr. Baldwin against.
Mr. Holbrook for, with Mr. Kleberg against.
Mr. Larrabee for, with Mr. Pace against.
Mr. Burdick for, with Mr. Short against.
Mr. Cullen for, with Mr. Shafer of Michigan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Boehne with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Bishop.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Ellis with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Collins with Mr. Copeland.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Holmes.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Cole of Maryland with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Crowther.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Plauché with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Howell.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts with Mr. Oliver.
Mr. Harrington with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mrs. Byron with Mr. Tinkham.
Mr. Shanley with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Paddock.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Jarrett.
Mr. Shannon with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Jenks of New Hampshire.
Mr. Kocialski with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Youngdahl.
Mr. Worley with Mr. Baumhart.
Mr. Maciejewski with Mr. Cluett.
Mr. Kramer with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Schaefer of Illinois with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Scrugham with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Culin.
Mr. Coffee of Nebraska with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Traynor.
Mr. Anderson of New Mexico with Mrs. O'Day.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. CANNON of Missouri, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2467) entitled "An act to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. LEE, Mr. HILL, Mr. AUSTIN, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

A CALL FOR STATESMANSHIP TO HASTEN THE DAWN OF A BETTER WORLD

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for a quarter of a minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, never before in history has there been such a call for statesmanship as there is now. The demand is for that kind and quality of statesmanship that is capable of changing the horrifying cosmic picture from bloodshed and agony to a new concept of international friendship and cooperation envisioned in the Atlantic Charter.

There will be no possible or conceivable obstruction of the prosecution of the war if our statesmanship also will get into action to supplement our military effort, and will take up the problem of building a new and better world—a world of peace and mutual understanding—out of the ashes of the present conflict. Our military and naval men are doing their part gloriously.

The statesmen of America and of the world should now rally to the colors.

It has well been said that winning the peace is even more important than winning the war.

It is none too soon to be thinking about these matters. A sound and fundamental basis for a new order cannot be arrived at overnight and it is encouraging to note that some of our straight-thinking leaders are already at work on post-war problems.

WELLES SOUNDS A SIGNIFICANT NOTE

The most important utterance so far on the subject and one which reveals far-seeing vision was the address delivered by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles at Arlington on Memorial Day. I quote the following passages from that admirable speech:

This is in very truth a people's war. It is a war which cannot be regarded as won until the fundamental rights of the peoples of the earth are secured. In no other manner can a true peace be achieved.

The problem which will confront us when the years of the post-war period are reached is not primarily one of production. For the world can readily produce what mankind requires. The problem is rather one of distribution and purchasing power; of providing the mechanism whereby what the world produces may be fairly distributed among the nations of the world; and of providing the

means whereby the people of the world may obtain the world's goods and services. Your Government has already taken steps to obtain the support and active cooperation of others of the United Nations in this great task; a task which in every sense of the term is a new frontier—a frontier of limitless expanse—the frontier of human welfare.

If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples, it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world, as well as in the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended. The right of a people to their freedom must be recognized, as the civilized world long since recognized the right of an individual to his personal freedom. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must be guaranteed to the world as a whole—in all oceans and in all continents.

Mr. Welles spoke with wisdom and prescience when he pointed to the Atlantic Charter as the ground work on which the minds of statesmen of all nations may meet in forming the fundamentals of an agreement for the future peace of the world.

The Atlantic Charter is the rallying point for the forces of human freedom. It is well, I think, to review the text of the Atlantic Charter to which the faith of America and Great Britain is committed, as follows:

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which

threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

AN EXALTED CONCEPT

To my mind, the essence of the Atlantic Charter, which makes it of incalculable value as a logical basis of peace negotiations, is that it pledges a free world economy. Every nation in the world and every person in the world has by Divine sanction the right to live, which means the right of access to the things that sustain life.

There is enough land lying uncultivated and fallow to support all human beings on the earth if they would but agree to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, forget their hatreds, lay down their guns, and go to work. When the present cataclysm is over there must inevitably be a large-scale readjustment that will take into consideration the economic needs of the entire human family.

It is a time, I think, for sober reflection on what appear to finite minds to be the aims and purposes of creation.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," says the first sentence of the first chapter of Genesis.

That sentence is the most startling and meaningful utterance to be found in all literature. The greatest story of all time is told in exactly 10 words, the story of cosmos emerging from chaos.

It is the story of God the Architect, the loving Father of us all, creating a cosmic commonwealth of infinite beauty and making it ready for His children. Vast, fertile plains to yield the things that sustain life, great rivers that flow in majesty to the seas, cascades that dance and sparkle in the sunlight, mountain slopes that rise in towering grandeur to the very feet of the Creator. In the depths of the earth God deposited untold billions of tons of coal to warm the human family, in the waterfalls he placed power without limit to drive the wheels of commerce. All things that make for prosperity, welfare, and happiness of the human race are embraced in God's gift to man on the morning of creation.

A COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Atlantic Charter, as I interpret it, takes into consideration this concept of creation. It visualizes as the ultimate ideal a commonwealth of free nations to which all peoples are admitted on terms of equality. It says to all nations that they shall "live and let live." It guarantees to all nations, to the little as well as to the big, access to the raw materials that are necessary to sustain life—in other words a free economy.

The statesmen of the Allied Nations should make more of the Atlantic Charter than they are making of it now. It is an admirable basis for peace efforts. They should see that it is indelibly vignetted on the minds of all peoples, everywhere, all around the earth, and espe-

cially the peoples of Germany, Italy, and Japan, who, unless I am greatly mistaken, when once convinced that there is a prospect of a true world peace, based on the humanitarian principles of the Atlantic Charter, will listen gladly. The tyrants who rule them and ride over them have been able to hold them in leash only by convincing them that an Allied Nations' victory would mean their political and economic annihilation. If it can be got across to them that an allied victory would really mean their liberation from tyranny; their emancipation from suffering and want and their right to live in a world of free economy, conditions will become ripe for a revolution in Germany, Italy, and Japan. I think it is true that only a minority of Germans are sincere adherents of the Nazi ideology and that if it can be made plain to them that in the event of an allied victory the peace that will follow will be based on justice and not on retribution many of them will be about ready to sabotage Hitler and all of his iniquitous works. I think the same feeling bordering on revolution could easily be developed in Italy and Japan and the little stooge countries that Hitler holds in the hollow of his hand, for it is clear as noonday that the people of all of these countries are weary of war; weary of its burdens, its griefs and heartaches; weary of the pain it puts in the hearts of mothers.

A RAIN OF LEAFLETS PROPOSED

With this inflammable situation existing in the Axis countries, ready to be touched off with a match, it seems to me that statesmanship has its rare opportunity. It appears that conditions are ideal for a peace movement—I do not like the word "offensive"—on our part that might be more deadly to Axis domination and prestige than big battleships and flying fortresses. Why would it not be perfectly feasible for our able statesmen like Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles to detail the concrete offer which the Allied Nations are able to make to the German, Italian, and Japanese people when once they have gotten rid of their infernal governments? And why would it not be possible for allied airplanes to scatter millions of leaflets over enemy countries giving the text of the Atlantic Charter and apprising them of the peace on terms of justice that awaits if the Allies win? I personally wish that that could be done. And why should not such information be broadcast throughout the entire world by short wave? Propaganda has its legitimate place in warfare when it is founded on right and justice, and I believe that when the peoples of the enemy countries learn that an allied victory would not mean their doom, but would open the way to a better world they would take matters in their own hands and the cruel despotic governments that now enslave them would begin to crumble like houses of cards. While prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor on the military front I believe that victory can be hastened if we make an attack also on the peace front. The war cannot end yet, but a program based on justice might help to end it with victory to the allied cause. If such

a peace drive can hasten the doom of nazidom, fascism, and Japanese terrorism only for a single day it would be politically, humanely, and morally justified.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein the text of the Atlantic Charter and some excerpts from the speech delivered by Secretary Welles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LIFTING OF OIL DRILLING RESTRICTIONS IN ILLINOIS WILL PROVIDE IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO THE EAST

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-quarter of a minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, there has been announced the decision to construct a 24-inch pipe line from the oil fields near Longview, Tex., to the oil fields of Illinois, near Salem, Ill., in the district I have the honor to represent. It is planned to complete this by December 1, 1942. The purpose of this project is to reduce the distance of rail transportation of oil and oil products to the East. It is absolutely necessary that rail transportation of oil be shortened.

It is my hope that the line can be in operation by the 1st of next December. However, that is not certain, because of the vital materials required and the shortage thereof. In any event, a large amount of fuel oil will be needed prior to that time. By lifting Regulation M-68 with respect to the nearby Illinois fields, it is estimated production of oil can be increased by 200,000 barrels per day during this summer. No new pipe for drilling is needed, because a recent exhaustive survey disclosed enough in the hands of the contractors to last for a year. All that is needed is the go-ahead sign. Oil will flow from the Illinois basin and can be transported to the East 2½ times as rapidly as from the West and Southwest. By adopting this procedure the East will be more adequately provided for during this interim. Let us be realistic in these difficult and stringent war times, and adopt those measures that are necessary to produce the required results.

The Illinois oil fields prorate themselves, as I have outlined in a prior speech. The production is largely from lime formation, and has dropped 113,000 barrels daily, or almost one-third, because of the restricted drilling since December 23, 1941, when M-68 became effective. Production is approximately

35,000 barrels daily below the amount Secretary Ickes has set as a maximum. We can rapidly bring up this nearby and transportable production if given the opportunity. Magazine Time in its issue of June 8, 1942, has this to say:

They might need to have restrictions lifted on new drillings in the Illinois fields, where drilling of new wells has been virtually stopped.

I say that they must immediately unshackle Illinois production if the serious situation in the East is to be met.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include some newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a telegram.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Freeport Journal entitled "Awaiting Clarification."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Chicago News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes after any previous special orders have been taken care of.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the extension of remarks I made on the Czech massacre, I be allowed to include therein a brief chapter from the book on Heydrich courts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The report (No. 2231) is as follows:

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report to accompany House Resolution 433:

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 433, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

The resolution (H. Res. 433) is as follows:

Whereas due to the present world crisis a number of heretofore unknown major problems dealing with the alien situation in the United States have arisen which require the attention of the Congress; and

Whereas so that the Congress, in whom is vested responsibility for enacting legislation governing the problem, may be better informed as to how to approach that important duty: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be, and it is hereby, authorized to hold hearings for the purpose of making a careful survey and study of the various problems relating to the alien situation in the United States, such as (1) the question of the proper handling of the thousands of cases of aliens who are temporarily in the United States but who cannot depart because of world conditions; (2) the question of the disposition of aliens, principally criminals, insane, and other highly undesirable types, under order of deportation but who cannot at present be deported; (3) the extremely serious alien enemy situation; (4) the possible necessity of amending the naturalization laws to meet the emergency situation; (5) other studies of the general situation not only as it applies to the present but also with a view to looking forward to a post-war policy; and (6) all other questions in relation thereto which would assist Congress in the enactment of necessary remedial legislation.

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to request and secure, for the purposes of this resolution, the cooperation of, the production of records and rules and regulations of, and the assistance of such personnel under the Attorney General, and the services, bureaus, or offices under his jurisdiction, as may be deemed necessary by the committee.

For the purposes of this resolution, the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to sit and act at such time and places within the United States, whether the House is sitting or recessed or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books or papers or documents or vouchers by subpoena or otherwise, to take such testimony or records, as it deems necessary. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the Speaker of the House at the request of the chairman of the committee and shall be served by the Sergeant at Arms of the House or by such person or persons as may be designated by him. The chairman of the committee or any member of the committee may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of such committee or any subcommittee thereof, or having been required to produce necessary books or papers or documents or vouchers by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the study and investigation heretofore authorized, or who fails to produce such books or papers or documents or vouchers as required by subpoenas, shall be held to the penalties provided in section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 2, sec. 192), as amended.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE FOR DEPENDENTS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2467, with House amendments, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and without objection appoints the following conferees: Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. HARTER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ARENDS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order on next Monday for the Speaker to recognize me as chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee to call up the bill (H. R. 7164) to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to extend the relief and benefits provided therein to certain persons, to include certain additional proceedings and transactions therein, to provide further relief for persons in military service, to change certain insurance provisions thereof, and for other purposes, and that the time for general debate on the bill be fixed at 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by myself and the ranking member on the minority side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman's request that that bill be taken up on Monday?

Mr. MAY. That it may be in order that the Speaker recognize me. It is understood that the Speaker will recognize me after certain other business. If that business is not concluded, it will be taken up on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is reluctant to recognize the gentleman to make that unanimous-consent request at this time in view of the fact that the Speaker will be here on Monday. The Chair understands that arrangements have been made to consider other matters. I believe the gentleman has made an arrangement with the majority leader and with the minority leader.

Mr. MAY. I have, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I did not quite hear the gentleman's request, so that I feel that any business of importance should be held over unless there is some agreement between the majority leader and the minority leader.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, let me make a statement about this matter. I called it up today and asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack], appeared here and raised a question about it. The gentleman from Massachusetts

[Mr. MARTIN] raised a question about it and it was discussed at length. A request was made by the majority leader that I communicate and discuss the matter with the chairman of the Rules Committee and the ranking member of the Rules Committee. I did all of that. I have an agreement and understanding with the ranking Member on the minority side, with the minority leader, with the majority leader, and with everybody concerned that it will be taken up on next Monday.

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, I do not want to object to anything that should be taken up, but here is a matter of great importance and there are not so many Members on the floor at this time. I feel that we can do this without delay on Monday and I feel I should protect the minority on that basis.

Mr. MAY. Let me say to the gentleman that I have an understanding with the minority leader.

Mr. STEFAN. Was it understood by the minority leader and those on the minority side and the majority side that you would make this unanimous-consent request tonight?

Mr. MAY. Yes; and before they left here it was agreed that I should do it.

Mr. STEFAN. It is perfectly all right with me. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Did the gentleman's request indicate the time of general debate?

Mr. MAY. Yes; 2 hours of general debate to be equally divided between the two sides.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of absence for today for the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLINS], who has been called away.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD on the observance of United Nations' Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] is recognized for 7 minutes.

RUBBER AND GASOLINE SITUATION

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the mystery surrounding the rubber and gasoline situation in the United States continues to deepen. Confusion, contradiction, inconsistency, and downright prevarication all contribute to produce this air of mystery which has un-

settled the Nation and strained the confidence of the people in the administration more than anything else that has happened since the shroud of mystery was thrown about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

One day the East is going to be rationed on gasoline, because enemy U-boats have sunk so many tankers. The next day it is not a shortage of gasoline causing the rationing, but a shortage of rubber. The next day the whole Nation is going to be rationed on gasoline, because the supply of gasoline is so short. The next day we learn there is such an abundance of gasoline that the United States refineries are having to "put it back in the ground" to find storage space for it. The next day the whole country is to be rationed not to save gasoline but to save tires.

This is a picture of the utter confusion in which bureaucratic activities have thrown the country. The result is that today no Member of Congress, no citizen—and it is to be doubted whether very many bureaucrats—can say how much of an actual rubber shortage really exists. It is already overwhelmingly established that there is no shortage of gasoline. The almost limitless possibilities of fuel alcohol has not yet even been mentioned.

Meanwhile, the Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Mich., one of the major chemical companies of the country, is prepared for the establishment of a million-dollar plant in which a substitute rubber known as thiokol can be manufactured in sufficient quantities to be furnishing retreads for a million automobile tires a month by the end of 1942. Manufactured in these quantities, this rubber substitute can be produced as cheaply as natural rubber. It has been amply demonstrated by the company that tires made of thiokol will be good on private passenger cars for 10,000 miles. The ingredients entering into thiokol are all procurable in practically unlimited quantities in the United States. The production of this product can be expanded to any degree necessary to meet civilian needs.

The Dow Chemical Co. readily agrees that thiokol is not as good for heavy-duty work as buna-s. The Germans are using buna-s. The advantage of thiokol is that it can be put into quantity production so much sooner than buna-s.

There has been a singular hidden resistance somewhere in the administration to the development of synthetic rubber or rubber substitute plants in the United States. Somebody in high authority in the bureaus handling this proposal did not want a gigantic new industry which would make the United States self-contained for its rubber supply. If the American people could be sure of the identity of the man or men who have been willing to risk the security of this Nation for selfish purposes of business gain, those men would be hounded out of America as traitors, or prosecuted as such.

In any event, the Dow Chemical Co. now has the "go" signal from Jesse Jones' Rubber Reserve Co. Unless the

same mysterious force, which for so long successfully resisted efforts to establish synthetic rubber and rubber substitute plants in this country are able to stalemate or impede the Dow Chemical Co.'s plans, the people can look forward confidently to a supply of thiokol which will enable the citizens of this country to have tires and gasoline for all essential purposes.

If there is interference with the Dow Chemical Co.'s plans to save the rubber situation in America, there is a group of men in Congress who are determined to probe this situation to the bottom, and who will not rest until they have exposed to the wrath of the American people those responsible for this inexpressibly wicked and unpatriotic interference with the satisfaction of a vital military and civilian need in this country.

The American people will do well to be on guard, as Members of Congress will be on guard, to watch developments and to see that no further queer and inexplicable interferences are thrown in the way of a rubber supply for America which is perfectly feasible and waiting to be put into successful execution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. COCHRAN, for 1 week.

To Mr. THOMASON, at the request of Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, for today, on account of important official business with Military Affairs Committee.

To Mr. KILDAY, at the request of Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, for today, on account of important official business with Military Affairs Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; thereupon (at 6 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Monday, June 15, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Friday, June 12, 1942.

Business to be considered: The hearing in connection with the Federal Communications Commission.

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Tuesday, June 16, 1942.

Business to be considered: H. R. 7002, to increase agricultural purchasing power and to meet the need of combating malnutrition among the people of low income by defining and making certain a reasonable definition and standard of nonfat dry milk solids.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10 a. m. on Friday, June 12, 1942, for consideration of war housing, room 1324, House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1747. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation for the Office of the Liaison Officer, the Division of Central Administrative Services, and the War Manpower Commission, of the Office for Emergency Management, for the fiscal year 1943, in the aggregate amount of \$15,605,719, and a draft of a proposed general provision applicable to the Office for Emergency Management as a whole (H. Doc. No. 792); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1748. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1943, amounting to \$175,000 (H. Doc. No. 793); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1749. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$87,009 (H. Doc. No. 794); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PACE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 7137. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to marketing quotas for peanuts, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2230). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 433. Resolution authorizing the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to make a study of the alien situation in the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2231). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DIMOND: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 4635. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to incur obligations for the benefit of natives of Alaska in advance of the enactment of legislation making appropriations therefor; with amendment (Rept. No. 2233). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 7225. A bill for the relief of sundry aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 2232). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KING: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6350. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gabriela Redondo Ayson; with amendment (Rept. No. 2234). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 7222. A bill to provide that loans on the 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops of corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts shall be made at a rate equal to the parity price; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 7223. A bill to provide for a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the States of their residence and serving within the continental United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. HEBERT:

H. R. 7224. A bill to secure prompt payment and adjustment of just claims for loss of or damage to property received by laundries and dry cleaning and dyeing establishments in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. R. 7226. A bill to amend the laws of the District of Columbia relating to the recorder of deeds; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GOSSETT:

H. R. 7227. A bill for the relief of Oscar Zimmer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. R. 7228. A bill for the relief of Iona Cazenave; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 7229. A bill to correct the military record of Herbert Horrell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3056. By Mr. BROWN of Ohio: Petition favoring Senate bill 860, a bill to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3057. Also, petition favoring Senate bill 860, a bill to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3058. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 87 residents of Butler County, Pa., urging legislation to give the men in the Army and Navy the greatest possible protection against vice and liquor, and especially to ban beer and liquor from Government commissaries and the immediate vicinities of the camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3059. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Harriet E. Brunt, of Temperance, Mich., and signed by 59 other residents of Monroe County, Mich., urging the enactment of Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3060. By Mr. RAMSAY: Petition of Mrs. Fannie Woome, Allen S. Fields, Mrs. Clarence Robert, and other residents of Hancock County, W. Va.; Rev. A. R. Mansberger, W. W. Steel, Russell Ogg, and other residents of Hancock County, W. Va.; members of the Church of God of New Martinsville, W. Va.; and members of the Presbyterian Church of

New Martinsville, W. Va., supporting House bill 3371 and Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3061. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, San Francisco, Calif., relative to Japanese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3062. By Mr. WOLCOTT: Petition of 13 qualified voters and members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Columbiaville, Mich., expressing interest in House bill 3371; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1942

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Father, who art man's unfailing friend, we pray that in all our thoughts and toils during this day we may have the constant inspiration and confident companionship of Thy presence.

May we daily live by that standard of the better self which Thou hast revealed in the Christ, our Lord, and help us in pure and steadfast devotion to bear witness that our spirits are akin to His spirit.

Bless our President and these, Thy servants, who are striving to open for struggling humanity the Master's way of the more abundant life, and may the social order for which we are laboring be in conformity unto His ideal of brotherhood and good will among men.

Grant that in our prayers we may remember more frequently and fervently all who are giving themselves so sacrificially for those garnered treasures of life which we are privileged to enjoy.

To Thy name shall be the praise and the glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 11, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also announced that on June 11, 1942, the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

S. 244. An act for the relief of the San Francisco Mountain Scenic Boulevard Co.;

S. 1820. An act for the relief of Jerry McKinley Thompson;

S. 2037. An act for the relief of Edgar B. Dunlap;

S. 2069. An act for the relief of the Quimby-Ryan Engineering Sales Co., Inc.;

S. 2250. An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes;

S. 2459. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of present and former postmasters and acting postmasters, and for other purposes," to permit payment of total